The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,684 New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
—GWALIOR	2733	500	F. Speck	14th May.
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st " TUESDAY.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th May.
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.
—LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. J. Webber	8th "
P PEKIN	3900	700	A. Symons	15th "
M CATHAY	2083	500	J. P. Hassall	22nd "
L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

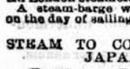
STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ROSETTA	3562	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Berratt	28th "
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 14, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June 1886	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Tons.	To sail
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

...IGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
...N BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

...er to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed ...said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until ...ber.

...rs.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
...E	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	16th May.
...ITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
...CHTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th "
...	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
...	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th "
...OSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	3rd August.
...ERTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	16th "

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

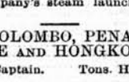
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	1st June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 12th May, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s. s. VICTORIA	3357	480	W. Russel ..... 15th May
s. s. ASIA	3550	480	J. Craig ..... 29th "
s. s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	G. Boothby ..... 5th June.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.
For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, May 5, 1886. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailing has been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr.	About 1886
(a) CLAN FORBES	2,450	W. Tait.	15th May.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers. The saloons and state rooms are on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort.
The rates of passage money include Steward's fees, bedding, linen, and all Cabin furniture; but do not include Wines and Spirits, which can be purchased on board at moderate rates.
For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

(a) This steamer carries neither stewardess nor surgeon, and passages will be granted by her at reduced rates.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

THE S. S. AKOLA, Captain Sachan, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
No. 57, Khoja Mohola. Agent.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case	Rs.	70
Do. in 18-carat Gold	"	175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case	Rs.	350
Do. in Hunting Case	"	375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

K. F. CHHAPGAR AND CO.,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
78, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY

PLANS, Tracings, Surveys and Charts, estimates and Specifications carefully prepared and strict Supervision exercised.
Annual contracts for petty repairs, whitewashing, and painting to private buildings, mills, etc., undertaken.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th May, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 17th May (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 17th May, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th May, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—
ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.
Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.
Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.
Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.
N. B.—Send for particulars of "Personally Conducted Tour to Europe," leaving June 8th.

COOK'S HARBOUR EXCURSIONS.
LAST OF THE SEASON!!!
COOK'S
LAST MOONLIGHT EXCURSION
Of the season will leave Apollo Bunder for a cruise round the Harbour,
ON SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 15TH.
Tickets, bills, and all particulars on application to
THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER
FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz. Rs. 7 8
Pints " " 5 0

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.

CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs, etc., who are accustomed to obtain their Wines, etc., from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price-list; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers, even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH Per dozen. Quarts.	Pints.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
10 8	6 0	...ST. JULIEN MEDOC Light with good flavour.	10 8	6 0
10 8	6 0	... BORDEUAX A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	...10 8	6 0
13 8	7 8	... PETIT MEDOC Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	...13 8	7 8
17 0	10 0	...SUPERIOR MEDOC Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	...17 0	10 8
22 0	12 0	CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	22 0	12 0
27 0	15 0	...CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	...27 0	15 0
33 0	17 8	CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	33 0	17 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOODS
OF THE FINEST QUALITY FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

Mellin's Food	Bottle As. 14 and	Rs.	1 8
Nestle's Milk Food	Tin	"	1 0
Hard's Farinaceous Food	"	"	0 10
Savory and Moore's Liebig's Food	"	"	0 10
Benger's Self-Digestive Food.	"	"	1 4
Du Barry's Revalenta, per tin Re 1-2 and		"	2 0
Arrowroot, Kemp's, from the Bermuda Plant, in 1lb. Tin	"	"	0 14
Arrowroot, Finest Bermuda, Re. 1;	1lb. Bot. 1lb. Bot.	"	1 12
Barley, Robinson's Patent, 1lb. Tin	"	"	9 9
Maltine and Preparations	Bottle	"	1 8
Kepler's Ext. Malt.	"	"	1 8
Robb's Nursery Biscuits	Tin	"	2 4
Hill's Malted Nursery Biscuits	"	"	2 0
Extracts of Meat and Chicken, our own manufacture. very fine			
Epps' Cocoa, pound Re. 1; half pound		"	0 10
Chocolate, by the Compagnie Coloniale Vanille	pound	"	2 0

And all other forms of Nourishment for the Sick Room.

Ten per cent. Discount on One Dozen of any o above.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WANTED, a PERSON for the place of the Health Superintendent of the Nasik Town. Salary from Rs. 75 to Rs. 125, including all allowances, according to qualifications. Candidates should possess a good knowledge of and experience in Sanitation. A good knowledge of English and a common understanding of Marathi or Hindustani are necessary, knowledge and experience in Medicine, in addition to the above qualifications, will have preference. Applications with Testimonials may be forwarded to the undersigned as soon as possible.

G. P. VAIDYA, Chairman,
Managing Committee of the Nasik Municipality.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Race-stand, and other buildings) with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchens, Gardens, Ferneries, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.
Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.
Bombay, 4th May 1886.

TREACHERS "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and public as

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY,

each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped Label, with a Caution Label on the reverse, and Phœnix Trade Mark on both Labels, as well as on the Cork and the Metallic Capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth, has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour, as to be now familiarly known as

"TREACHER'S GLENLIVET," "TREACHER'S WHISKY," | "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY," "HEART-LABELLED WHISKY."

The public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

Any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

CASH, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOARD-SHIP CHAIRS!!

OF Best ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, made of BEECHWOOD with cane back and seat, and strong screw bolts throughout.

Without Arms.	With Arms.	With Arms and Leg Rest.
Rs. 9-8.	Rs. 12-8.	Rs. 13-8.

THE SANDRINGHAM CHAIR.

A very superior Folding Chair, made of best stained Beechwood with Brussel's carpet back and seat; when closed it can be placed under a carriage seat..... Rs. 12-8

THE LAWN-TENNIS CHAIR.

Made of strong Beechwood with carpet seat. These fold into a very small compass and are valuable to Travellers..... Rs. 5

And other kinds which can be seen at our
WELL-KNOWN WAREHOUSE.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
BOMBAY.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

We pay special attention to the production of these beverages, our long experience as manufacturers enabling us to maintain the high reputation these waters have gained in Bombay.
The water from which they are manufactured is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, and no trouble is spared to render them pure and healthful.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Soda Water Per dozen	0 12	Raspberryade Per dozen	1 0
Tonic Water "	1 0	Aerated Water "	0 12
Seltzer Water "	1 0	Potash Water "	0 12
Lemonade "	1 0	Lithia Water "	1 0
Gingerade "	1 0	Vichy Water "	1 0
Belfast Gingerale "	1 8		

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, and the same price is allowed for them delivered free at the Manufactory.
Orders for Aerated Waters in quantities of three dozen and upwards, will be DELIVERED FREE OF COOLIE HIRE to any part of Malabar Hill, Colaba, or Byculla, or reasonable distance from the Esplanade-Road, Fort.
Special terms given to Messes, Clubs, and Hotel-keepers, and other large consumers.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (35 ESPLANADE-ROAD), BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

	Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gal.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 42 0
COGNAC **** do.	" 25 0	" 48 0
COGNAC *** do.	" 27 0	" 51 0
COGNAC ** do.	" 31 0	" 60 0
COGNAC * do.	" 35 0	" 68 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla	" 22 0	" 42 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents	each	" 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown	"	" 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do. do. do.	"	" 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
11, ESPLANADE ROAD,
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colours and black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
(Universally admitted to be the finest collection in the world)
Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements always available.
LISTS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.
BRANCH HOUSES:
TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA, AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN
French Millinery. Paris Bonnets, Paris Hats. French Flowers and Feathers. | Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen. Ribbons, Laces, Trimmings.
NEW DRESS MATERIALS.
Ball and Dinner Dresses. Rich Silk Visiting Dresses. | Rich Lace Dresses and Flouncings. Travelling Dresses.
WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.
MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING
Departments are under the management of
FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS.
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
TERMS—CASH.
Mofussil Orders, when unaccompanied by a remittance. Parcels are sent by Value Payable Post, or, when practicable, by Rail, and Railway Receipt sent as a V. P. Registered Letter.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

RACING WATCHES!
RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.
Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size...	Rs. 35
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value	" 75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	" 125
No. 4.	The same in hunting case	" 135
	Gold Highest Quality	Rs. 400 to " 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.
Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.	Rs. a.	SOCKS.	Rs. a.
Cotton Lace from	3 12	Fine Cotton Silk Clocks per doz. pair	11 8
Balbriggan Lace from	7 0	" " Embroidered Fronts "	19 0
Silk Lace from	10 0	Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks... per pair	2 12
Brown Merino, Very Fine from	7 0	Lisle Thread Stripes per doz.	16 8
White Summer Merino, Very Fine from	4 8	Balbriggan New Stripes from	21 0
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear from	7 8	PLAIN COLORS DRABS.	
International	2 8	Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c. from	21 0
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make	7 8	Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear per pair	2 12
PANTS OR DRAWERS.		Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain	
Brown Merino from	8 0	Colors from	17 8
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin from	6 8		
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests from	8 8		
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns from	9 0		
International do. from	3 0		

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Limited, have recently erected new machinery embodying the latest inventions for the production of superior Aerated Waters.
The perfect purity of these beverages is first secured by FILTRATION, then passing through COLUMNS OF GRANULAR CHARCOAL, and then a SECOND FILTRATION. The water thus purified has been analytically examined and found in the most unfavourable seasons to be ABSOLUTELY FREED FROM ALBUMENOID NITROGEN. The water is then passed through machinery internally coated with silver and tin, where it receives its charge of gas, and from whence it is passed into the bottles without any organic or other contamination. Studious arrangements are also employed in the cleansing of the bottles, which, after being washed in several waters, are finally purified by placing over jets of pure water. NO CORKS ARE EVER USED A SECOND TIME.
The Company bottle Aerated Waters both in patent glass stoppered and in ordinary bottles, the price of each being the same, and the following are the prices of the different beverages :—

	Dozen.
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle)	Rs. 0 12
Potash-water (as Pharmacopœia)	
Plain Aerated-water	
Medicinal Soda-water (as Pharmacopœia)	
Artificial Seltzer-water	
Lemonade	
Lithia Water	" 1 0
Tonic-water	
Ginger-ale	
Gingerade	
Raspberryade	
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	" 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., Limited.
ELASTIC STOCKINGS AND ELASTIC SILK GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

	Rs. a.
Stockings, per pair	9 0
Anklets, per pair	5 0
Knee-Caps, per pair	6 0
Thigh Pieces, per pair	9 0
Wristlets, each	2 0

ENEMA APPARATUS.

The Seamless India-rubber Enema	4 8
Higginson's India-rubber Enema	2 8
Lynch's Perfection Enema	4 8
Arnold's Simplex Enema—	
Best quality	15 0
Second do.	10 0
Third do.	5 0
Small do.	4 0
Matthew's Metallic Piston Enema	13 0
Maw's Brass Family Enema	10 0

Elastic Syringes of all sizes.

LADIES' SANITARY TOWELS
Now universally recommended by medical men in England, Re. 1-8 per packet.

LADIES' ABDOMINAL BELTS
In every variety of material and pattern. Full details in illustrated Price-List.

CELLULOID TRUSSES.
A large assortment of these goods have been received and unpacked. They are the best instruments of the kind ever imported, and are not affected by wet or wear. They will last a lifetime.

Single	Rs. 7
Double	" 13

Smaller sizes for children, cheaper.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

NOTICES.

WANTED,
FOR H. H. THE NIZAM'S EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.
GRADUATES or UNDERGRADUATES trained, or with experience in teaching.
Salaries ranging from 20 to 120 Government Rupees.
Preference given to candidates, whose optional languages were Persian, Telegu, Canarese or Mahratti.
Copies of testimonials, together with a statement of age, nationality, salary of present or last appointment, to be forwarded to

H. CROLEY, Esq.,
Inspector of Schools, Hyderabad Deccan.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.
NOTICE.
A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society will be held in the Vestry of St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 5-30 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the Special General Meeting of the Society held on the 27th ultimo, by which the Constitution and General Regulations of the Society have been modified and altered. The alterations are to the following effect :—
1. A reduction in the amount of future subscriptions to constitute membership and the right of voting at meetings.
2. A slight modification of the formation of the Committee.
3. The better securing that the purpose for which the Society was established shall be adhered to.
4. The Committee to have authority to depute to the Sub-Committees such powers as the Committee may think fit.
5. And other general slight alterations which do not affect the Constitution of the Society.

By order,
FRANK A. SPENCER,
Acting Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 10th May, 1886.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

A LIFE ASSURANCE CONTRACT may not fail to be fulfilled for many years after it is first entered into, and Proposers should, therefore, above all things, be careful to select a Company which from its position can be relied on, not for the present time only, but also in years to come. The STANDARD OFFICE has stood the test of SIXTY-ONE YEARS, and has paid over ELEVEN MILLIONS STERLING in Death Claims. INVESTED FUNDS are now upwards of £8,500,000, and Annual Income is upwards of £900,000.

GEO. OLIVER,
Actg. Secy., Bombay Branch.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE
FOR
HIGHER STUDIES,
Khosroo Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

WILL be opened beginning of June for preparing pupils for the Matriculation and F. E. Examinations.
LADY PRINCIPAL.
Miss NURSEY (English, French, Music, Drawing), 12 years' experience.
PROFESSORS.
S. PEDRAZA, Fellow, Bombay University. French and Italian.
T. DUNCAN, Esq., Mathematics, Logic.
P. F. GALLAGHER (Middle Temple), English and Science, Latin and Mathematical Master. (Cathedral High Schools.)
For prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE LADY PRINCIPAL,
as above.
All applications must be sent in to THE LADY PRINCIPAL by the 22nd of this month.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE DEFRIES' SAFETY LAMP AND OIL COMPANY, Limited.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACTS, 1862 TO 1883.

CAPITAL £150,000, in 150,000 Shares of £1 each,

ALL SHARES ARE ALLOTTED.

THE accompanying reports from Mr. Boverton Redwood, F.I.C., F.C.S., who, as Chemist to the Petroleum Association, has an experience of lamps which is probably unique, show that these lamps

(*a*) may be burned without risk of the accidents which attend the use of ordinary Mineral Oil Lamps;

(*b*) produce neither smell nor smoke;

(*c*) yield the most satisfactory and economical light yet obtained from mineral oils;

(*d*) may be used either with ordinary Mineral Oils or with the Defries' Safety Oil, the latter being an oil which most lamps will not burn.

The following extract from the list of Companies, Firms, &c., from whom orders have been received, indicates the variety of quarters to which the lamp has been introduced during the few months in which it has been commercially before the public. In addition, however, the Company will have the advantage of the arrangements which the Vendors have completed with leading houses in the trade, and orders have already been received from India, Burmah, Australia, China, Japan, and the Cape:—

The Union Steamship Company.
Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey and Sewell.
The Midland Railway Company.
The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company.
The Great Eastern Railway Company.
The New South Wales Government Railway.
The East London Railway Company.
The Conde d'Eu Railway Company.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.
The Commercial Union Insurance Company.
The Equitable Insurance Company.
Many of the London Hospitals and leading Manufacturers of Billiard Tables.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway alone have already ordered upwards of a thousand lamps for stations, signal-boxes, office, and other purposes which they are substituting at stations for their present gas lights; and there is every reason to believe that, in view of the great brilliancy and economy of the light, their example will be followed by other lines, so soon as the orders received from them have been executed.

Instructions have been received from Messrs. Donald Currie & Co. to convert samples of the existing lamps to the construction of the Defries' Lamp, in conjunction with the Safety Oil, for use on the steamers of that firm. There is little doubt, as may be seen by the accompanying letter from the Union Steamship Company, that both Lamp and Oil will be rapidly adopted for the purposes of ships' lamps.

REPORT ON THE DEFRIES' SAFETY LAMP FOR MINERAL OILS.

The construction of this Lamp is such that neither ignition of the vapour, nor outflow of the oil in the event of the Lamp being overturned, can occur. Moreover, the Oil reservoir, being of metal, is not liable to fracture. It therefore follows that the risks attaching to the employment of Mineral Oils as illuminating agents in lamps of the ordinary description are non-existent in the use of the Defries' Safety Lamp.

The light emitted is remarkably white, the flame is perfectly steady, and the combustion is effected without the production of the slightest odour or smoke.

(Signed) BOVERTON REDWOOD.

29th April, 1885.

Further Report on the Defries' Safety Lamp.

In my previous Report I pointed out the special features which renders the Defries' Mineral Oil Lamp (Sepulchre's Patent), a perfectly safe source of Light.

Since that Report was written I have had extended opportunities of carefully testing the illuminating power of the two sizes of these lamps now being supplied to the public, and have obtained the following results:—

	Lamp No. 1 Burner	Lamp No. 2 Burner.
Maximum Illuminating Power	42·4	Standard 61·5 Candles.
Minimum do. after 6 hours' burning	39·7	57·4 do.
Average do. during 6 hours	41·2	58·3 do.
Difference between Maximum and Minimum illuminating power expressed in per cent. of the former	6·3 per ct.	6·7 per ct.
Oil consumed per hour	1,696 Grains	2,450 Grains
Candle-light per hour	41·1	41·6

These results are more favourable than any I have hitherto obtained with Mineral Oil Lamps of other forms. The illuminating power is, for the size of the burner, in each case very high, while the consumption of oil per candle-light per hour is remarkably small.

The products of combustion are odourless, even when the normal size of the flame is much reduced by lowering the wick.

(Signed) BOVERTON REDWOOD

August 5th, 1885.

The above examinations were made with ordinary light Oils.

REPORT ON THE DEFRIES' SAFETY LAMP ADAPTED FOR THE BURNING OF THE DEFRIES' SAFETY MINERAL OIL.

In previous Reports I have stated the results obtained with the Defries' Lamp in burning Mineral Lamp Oils of the usual character.

With the assistance of my brother, Mr. Robert Redwood, I have since thoroughly familiarised myself during some months' experience with the manner in which the oil known as the Defries' Safety Mineral Oil burns in the Defries' Lamp.

I found the oil in question to give the following results upon examination:—

Specific gravity	·830
Flashing point (open test)	270° Fahr.
Fire test	308° Fahr.
Percentage distilling below 550° Fahr.	5·4.

Oil of this character may be regarded as practically no more inflammable than Vegetable Oils, such as Colza, and is in one respect even safer than these Oils, since cotton waste, or other absorbent material, saturated with it is not liable to spontaneous combustion.

With the Defries' Safety Oil and the Defries' Lamp having a wick ⅞ in. internal diameter, I have obtained the following photometrical results:—

Maximum Illuminating power	43·4	Standard
Minimum " " during 6 hrs.	38·8	Candles.
Average " " "	41·9	
Oil consumed per hour	1,813 grains.	
Oil consumed per candle-light per hour	43·2	

These results demonstrate that the Defries' Safety Oil furnishes in the Defries' Lamp a light of greater power in relation to the size of the burner and quantity of Oil consumed than is yielded by ordinary Mineral Oils in other lamps. The illuminating power is, moreover, remarkably well sustained. The light afforded is dense and white, and the combustion is complete, neither smoke nor odour being produced.

The importance of the invention of a lamp capable of burning with safety and efficiency, oils included within a wide range of specific gravity and volatility, is very considerable. Hitherto, oils of the class to which the Defries' Safety Oil belongs, have been comparatively little used, for want of a lamp in which they could be burned in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

The Defries' Lamp and Safety Oil are well suited for use by the general public, but are especially adapted for employment on Ships and Railways.

(Signed) BOVERTON REDWOOD.

January 4th, 1886.

COPY OF LETTER FROM LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

7, Cornhill, E. C.
London, 26th February, 1886.

Messrs. Defries and Sons, Houndsditch.

Dear Sirs,

In reference to the Defries' Safety Lamp which you have supplied to this Office, I shall be glad to know if you are making them in forms suitable for workshops, and at moderate prices, and in that case I shall be glad to be furnished with some printed particulars, which we could place in the hands of our Agents and Assured, to enable us to secure, where practicable, the use of these Lamps in all workshops insured with us where Mineral Oil is used.

Yours truly,
(Signed) T. S. MARKS, Fire Supt.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

January 21st, 1886.

Captain Dixon has forwarded to me your letter to him of the 12th inst., and has made a very favourable report on the trial of your Lamps. The committee sitting in committee yesterday order that the new s. s. '*African*' and the '*Mexican*' now being refitted at Southampton, shall be furnished with your Patent Lamps, and supplied with your Patent Oil.

Mr. Joseph Kirk, of the firm of J. Defries and Sons, has just arrived in Bombay, and will be happy to afford any further particulars respecting the above. Address care of GEORGE JENNINGS AND CO., 4, Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

UNEQUALLED SUCCESS OF HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 14th MAY.
FOR THE LAST TIME,
Planquette's Romantic Opera, in 3 Acts, entitled,
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE,
OR, THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
GRAND MAYPOLE DANCE AND BALLET OF THE APPLE HARVEST.
☞ LOOK AT THE POWERFUL CAST.

HENRI (Marquis de Corneville) ..Miss DOLLY CHILDS.
CHRISTOPHE .....Miss L. BOOTH.
THE BAILLIE .....Master C. FAVARGER.
GOBO .....Miss DOLLY INMAN.
GASPARD (a Miser) .....Master R. STEPHENSON
GRENICHIEU .....Miss F. STANLEY.
SERPOLETTE (a foundling) .....Miss AMY CHILDS.
GERMAINE .....Miss L. SCHLERETH.
MANETTE .....Miss N. DE LORME.
JEANNE .....Miss C. STANLEY.
Man Servants, Maid Servants, Coachmen, Sailors, &c., &c.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
Act I, Scene 1.—On the Coast of Corneville.
" 2—The Road to the Fair.
" 3—Norman Hiring Fair.
(GRAND MAYPOLE DANCE.)
Act II, The Haunted Chateau.
Act III, The Gardens of the Chateau.
(BALLETT OF THE APPLE HARVEST.)
MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA.
Under the conductorship of HERR BRAUN
(Late Conductor of the Austrian Strauss Band,)
New and Beautiful Scenery. Splendid Wardrobe.
Wonderful Effects.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 sharp.

NOTICE, NOTICE.
FANS! FANS!!! FANS!!!
The Management will lend (for use during the evening) punkhas to all occupants of Boxes and Stalls.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, MAY 15.
Offenbach's Military and Spectacular Comic Opera,
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
WM. FARMER, Business Manager.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!

BOLTON & Co. have just UNPACKED a large and varied STOCK of TOYS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.
POWER OF ATTORNEY.

DURING the ABSENCE in EUROPE of the undersigned, Mr. HENRY O'CONNOR, Assistant Engineer, will act as ENGINEER and GENERAL MANAGER.

LOUIS PENNY.

Bombay, 14th May, 1886.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEATH BENEFIT FUND.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Death Benefit Fund will be held at the rooms of the Association on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 8 p.m., to receive and adopt the revised rules as framed by the Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose.

C. J. KING,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Death Benefit Fund.

NOTICE.

THE SEAFORDE LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be held at the registered office of the Company, Henshaws Building, Bombay Green, Fort, on Thursday, the 20th day of May, 1886, at 4 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Account for the year ending 31st December last.
2. To appoint a Director.
3. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
A. W. FORDE, Secretary.

Bombay, May 13, 1886.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES, GELATINE BROMIDE

of the following sizes.

				per dozen Rs.		
4½	×	3½			1	4
5	×	4			2	0
6½	×	4½			2	12
7	×	5			3	4
10	×	8			5	0

Brand "DENYS EXTRA RAPIDES," a fresh consignment just to hand in splendid condition.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

LADIES'
LISLE THREAD HOSE.
Delicate Shades of Pink, Blue, Cream, Cardinal, Ruby, Gold.
Cash per pair, Rs. 2-8.
Openwork fronts—Cream, Blue, Pink, Cardinal, & Ruby.
Per pair, Rs. 3-0.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Accounts of the Gypsies of India; by D. Mac-Ritchie	2	4
Arithmetic for Schools; by Rev. J. B. Lock	3	0
Bailey's Chemist's Pocket Book	3	4
Burma, as it was, as it is, and as it will be; by J. G. Scott	3	4
Burmese Proverbs and Maxims; by J. Grey (Trübner's Oriental Series)	3	12
Cosmopolitan Essays; by Sir Richard Temple.	10	0
Double Cunning; by G. M. Fenn	3	12
George Geith of Fen Court; by Mrs. J. H. Riddell.	3	12
House by the Churchyard; by J. S. Le Fanu	3	12
Hourrish: by E. Lawless	3	12
Micro-Organisms and Disease; by E. Klein	3	12
Political Speeches; by the Rt. Hon. J. G. Goschen	1	0
Rome from the Earliest Times to the End of the Republic; by A. Gilman	3	4
Salammbo of Gustave Flaubert; by M. F. Sheldon	3	12
Thirteen Years among the Wild Beasts of India; by G. P. Sanderson	8	0
Uncle Silas; by J. S. Le Fanu	3	12
Works of Shakespeare, Globe Edition	2	4

NEW AND SENSATIONAL NOVELS.

Barren Title; by T. W. Speight	0	10
Carriston's Gift; by Hugh Conway	0	10
Dorothy Forster; by Walter Besant	1	4
Eliza Armstrong Case	0	8
Farnell's Folly; by J. T. Trowbridge	1	4
Footlight Favourites	1	0
Golden Pig; by F. Du Boisgobey, 2 vols	1	4
Great Hoggarty Diamond; by W. M. Thackeray	0	6
Hush Money, or the Murder in the Air	1	0
Lives of the Poisoners	1	0
Midnight Mysteries of New York	1	0
Parricide; by G. W. M. Reynolds	2	8
Prince of Darkness; by F. Warden	0	10
Prince Otto; by R. L. Stevenson	1	4
Right Sort; by Mrs. E. Kennard	1	4
Secrets of the Stage	1	0
Spangled World, or Life with the Circus	1	0
Steel Necklace; by F. Du Boisgobey	0	6
Under the Lilies and Roses; by F. Marvatt	1	4

FRENCH NOVELS.

Bigarreau; by A. Theuriet	2	4
L'Œuvre; by E. Zola	2	4
Tartarin Sur les Alpes; by A. Daudet	2	4

POST FREE. REVISED AND ENLARGED PRICE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
No. 26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same periods as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance ... Rs. 4
Single Copy ..... Annas 2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSRS. WARDEN AND CO.,
32, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAVE always on hand "Basel German Mission" Mangalore Tiles (flat and ridges) Skylights and Ventilating Tiles. Tubes and Bricks (plain and enamelled).
"Nine Elms" Portland Cement.
"Minton's" Pavement and Wall Tiles.
"Minton's" Art Tiles for Furniture, Mantels, &c.
French Flooring and Roofing Tiles.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED, a young European of good presence to canvass for orders. Apply by letter to "FIRM," care of this office.

TO BE SOLD, a pair of well-matched HORSES, about 14-2, believed to be sound, young, and quiet. Apply "MARKET," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BE LET, at once, a well-furnished, AIRY BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Apply J. B. M., care of this Office.

WANTED, a good COOK (Portuguese), for a Club, consisting of about 200 members. Liberal salary given to a good man. Apply to "MANAGER," care of this paper.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-MADE DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dress maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

REMINDER.—The Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Mechanics' Building Co., Ld., will be held at 4 p.m. to-day.

TO BE LET, upper-storied BUNGALOW, with stabling and compound. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to Th. Kieni, 11 Love Lane, Byculla.

FLOWERS! FLOWERS!! FLOWERS!!! Rare and choice samples from Paris and Vienna, well worth a visit. Cheapest ever offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ICE CREAMS and CREAM SODAS, COOLING DRINKS, &c.—Co-operative Stores, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

ICE CREAMS, WATER ICES, CONFECTIONERY, PASTRY, &c.—Co-operative Stores, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

GRUYERE, GLOSTER, DUTCH, CHEDDAR, STILTONS, Gargonzola Cheeses, Hams, Bacon, &c.—Co-operative Stores, Forbes-street, Fort.

ICE CREAMS, NEAPOLITAINES, SOUFFLES, a la Cream, Tutty Fruitty, &c., made to order for Dinner Parties.—Co-operative Stores, Fort, Bombay.

THE BYCULLA BAR and BILLIARD ROOM, opposite old Byculla Hotel. This Popular Resort is now entirely under NEW MANAGEMENT.

FOR SALE.—A bay Arab HORSE, 14 hands high, with harness, strong and well up to work. Apply to Mr. Morris, care of Gostling and Morris, Architects.

WANTED, a NATIVE well-experienced CORRESPONDING CLERK. Apply to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 11 Medows Street.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A Bible Reading will be held at the Apollo Bunder Rooms at 8-30 THIS EVENING. All are invited to attend.

TO-DAY'S ICES, VANILLA, CHOCOLATE, MANGO and Rasberry; also Wines and Spirits of the best quality, to be had only at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY; Mocha Coffee per lb.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCOOL, POONA, will RE-OPEN on 1st JUNE. The punctual return of Boarders is requested.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

BYCULLA CLUB, BOMBAY.—WANTED, after September next, a HEAD COOK. Apply to Hony. Secretary, Byculla Club.

CUTTER, WANTED, European. Liberal salary to a competent man. Apply stating previous experience to "SYSTEM," this Office.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS, will take six garments at one time, Rs. 4 each. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church-gate-street, Esplanade.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by Th. VAFIADIS Cairo. Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 2-8 per 100. Sole Agent in India, J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

AN ENGINEER, holding first-class certificates, is open to an engagement. Good references can be given. Apply to G. R., care of this paper.

HARMONIUMS, Bagatelle tables, looking glasses, self-acting fountains, &c., &c. Prices moderate. At STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co., in Liquidation. For prices of Wines and Spirits, &c., Apply to C. P. WARBURTON & Co., Military Square.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirts Rs. 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DRAFTSMEN.—There are VACANCIES for DRAFTSMEN, on Rupees 60 per mensem, on Southern Mahratta Railway. Apply to CHIEF ENGINEER, Poona.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

OSPREY OR PADDY BIRDS FEATHERS.—Wanted to PURCHASE. A liberal price will be paid, and cash on delivery, by W. J. Wilson, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs. Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

FOR HOME VOYAGE. Portmanteaus from Rs. 8 Overland Trunks from Rs. 18; Folding Chairs from Rs. 3-8; Glad-stone Bags from Rs. 18; Strong Soiled Clothes' Bags from Rs. 1-8. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

FOR SALE, a STEEL MAIN-YARD, length 66 ft. 6 in.; two pitch pine yards, length 55 ft. 4 in. and 41 ft. 9 in. Can be inspected on board s. s. Merton Hall, Prince's Dock. Apply to Captain BARNES.

TO LET, from 1st June, till 1st January next, furnished or unfurnished, upper-storeyed BUNGALOW, on Cumballa Hill, commanding an extensive view of Bombay. Rent, Rs. 150 or 100.—L. J. A., *Bombay Gazette*.

THE MODY PARELL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings, Iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphor Bronze, &c., Railings, Wood and Tin works. Also other works executed. Orders registered, M. M. MODY & Co., Ld., Apollo-street or Parell Works.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co.'s Branch Establishment, Bank-street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS AND SQUARES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder.

15 tons superior teak scantlings, and at Frere Bunder on account and at the risk of Esmal Aba and Aba Hubib.
30 tons teak squares.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF T. RED YARN.

On MONDAY next, the 17th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Poonumchund Navindas—

P A D 11-20 out of—6 bales full weight 40s. T. red yarn, s. s. "Clan Graham."
L O C K 1-8—6 bales net weight 40s. T. red yarn, s. s. "Clan Maclean."
L O C K 9-20—12 bales net weight 40s. T. red yarn, s. s. "Belgravia."

On MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned.

Ex s. s. Liscard.

H G & Co. 10 40—1 case 147 watches.
11-3—8 " each 8 doz. 18 oz. tin patent corn flour.
60—1 " 16 doz. grey merino half hose.

Ex s. s Ancona.

1-9—9 cases soap.
10—1 " goods.
11—1 " gentlemen's silk umbrellas and ladies' sunshades.

Ex s. s Australia.

11-12—2 cases 250 doz. half hose.
13-22—10 " each 100 2 lbs tin people's mixed biscuits.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " " dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 " zagrapats.
5 " white checks.
4 bales seaming twine.
3 cases spectacles.
10 bales brown paper.
20 cases time pieces.
3 casks 30 doz. caroline hoes.
3 " 30 " East India hoes.
1 " 13 " mammootie hoes.
2 " 20 " grubbine.
1 " 10 " assorted hoes.

On account of the concerned.
3 bales 280 reams tissue paper ex Hermes.
1 case gold and silver thread and upholsterer's braid ex Altonower.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Sumsoodeen.
69—3,360—1 case cambric edgings and insertions.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Chaturbhooj Bisaseelall,—
P. G.—501-5—5 cases prints ex s. s. Clan Gordon.

By order of Messrs. Wallace and Co. and on account of the concerned.
184 pearls,

AT 2 P.M.

1 light new victoria.
1 " mail phaeton.
1 handsome strong landau, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Store-keeper General's Stores, Town Barracks, on THURSDAY, the 20th inst, at 1 p.m.

A large quantity of provision, deadstock, leather chursaas, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, next to Kessowji Naik's bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned nearly new mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a handsome English-built light victoria with a pair of handsome strong silver grey Arab ponies, a handsome light colour dog-cart by Stephens with a handsome grey Arab horse, sets of single and double harness, gentleman's and lady's saddles with bridles, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, superior chromolithographs by well-known artists, rich Brussels carpets, Hink's table and hanging lamps, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of C. A. WINTER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF SUPERFINE FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

An invoice of 2 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suites, just landed ex s. s. "Verona," consisting of Oxford mix corks, check worsted, fancy worsted, fancy tweed, small check tweed, large and small checks, mix fancy checks, indigo blue and indigo solid superfine corks, woaded olive superfine corks, woaded solid fancy diagonal, claret solid superfine corks, woaded black superfine corks, woaded brown solid superfine cloth, woaded black solid fancy diagonal, fancy check, &c.

The pieces which are from 5 to 15 yards in length, will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and are now on view,

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, opposite Watson's Hotel, the whole of the valuable stock in trade of Messrs. Gowmull Jetmull and Co., closing their Rampart Row shops, consisting of Rampore chudders, shawls, cloaks, handkerchiefs, cushions, China and other silk wares, Surat, Bombay and Vizagapatam workboxes, Moradabad and Benares brassware, ivory toys, Trichinopoly and Indian jewellery, diamond rings, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view a week before sale.

AUCTION SALE at the Magnet Grand Bazaar, No. 4, Hummum-street, Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. Johann Links, who is shortly proceeding to Vienna, to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 2nd and 3rd June, at 2 p.m., the whole of the stock-in-trade consisting of a large assortment of ready-made clothes, shirts, cuffs and collars, neckties for gentlemen and children, ladies' and children's boots and shoes, a large assortment of ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats and bonnets, Parsee and Indian long coats, and a stock of fancy goods and toys, also gold and silver jewellery.

The property is on view between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th May, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 142, Haines-road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, pictures, table ornaments, &c. &c., the property of G. GOULD, Esq.

The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a few lots of household furniture, such as chairs, couches, tables, carpets, &c.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court,
A quantity of wheat, rice, seed, &c.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of treveting bath tub, treveting India rubber gindy, latest military recreation books, portable camp bed and kit, carpenter's tools, kerosine oil cooking stove complete with pots, infantry full dress jacket and belts, Sam Browne belt, &c.

The property of another gentleman—

Medical and surgical books, novels, atlas of skin diseases, such as human and comparative Histology; The Medical Digest, Half-yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences, 23 volumes, a biennial retrospect of medicine and surgery, Medical Times 5 volumes, Lancet volume and many others.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome easy running phaeton, with shafts, poles, &c., complete.
1 pair of handsome well-matched fast-trotting iron grey Nepal ponies, very quiet.
1 set of brass mounted double pony harness.
1 for big horses.
1 Jefferabad cow in calf.

The property of Louis Penny, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

1 handsome strong grey Arab horse, 7 years, 14-2 high.
1 " built glass-fronted four-seated brougham, in good order.
1 " brown waler gelding, 7 years, 15-1½, quiet to drive.
1 " victoria and harness, in good condition.
1 " bay charger pony.
1 " grey pony, quiet to ride and drive.
1 " Madras-built glass-fronted miniature single-seated office Brougham in good order.
1 new built dog-cart.
1 handsome chesnut Arab, goes in saddle.
1 young camel.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed Goods, Grain and Cotton Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari-Bunder.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at the above-mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Girgaum, near the Portuguese Church.

1 Handsome strong buggy, by Sills and Son.
1 Handsome single-seated brougham, by Wibuen and Co., of Long Acre.
1 Strong double-seated Madras-built victoria, barouche, by Simpson.
1 Madras-built door office shigram, by Simpson.
1 Second-hand brougham, by Windover.
1 do. by Andersoh.
1 do. palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong mail phaeton by Lewis of Salisbury.

The above are now on view.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plate and cased household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Collard & Collard," handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frame and gilt table with marble top, 5 and 12 lights hanging chandeliers, 4 light hanging argand lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a first-rate single barrel express rifle by "Henry" in case with implements complete, a first-rate double barrel gun in case complete, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a pair of strong bay Australian horses, a handsome strong English-built 4-seated landaulette on C. spring, a handsome strong mail-phaeton, sets of plated and brass mounted double harness, &c., &c., the property of J. JEFFERSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 double-barrel breech-loading 12-bore gun, in good order, complete with case.

BENNETT & CO.

Auction Mart, 14th May, 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
4, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co will hold their usual auction sale at their room as follows:—

An invoice of brandy just landed as sample lot, containing,
4 boxes, each 1 doz. quarts of different sorts of superior brandy, by Louis Fevre, Chateau Henri IV. (Vieux Armagnac).
4 boxes of pints of do. do.
4 boxes, each 26 qts. of superior claret, such as Barsac, Graves, Chateau, Citron, St. Emilion, Julien, Estaphe, and St. Laurent.
4 boxes, each 6 different qts. of wine, Xerez, Pedro, Ximenez, Porto, Muscatel, Maluga, Madeira.
Also an invoice of Tokay wine from Palugyay Sohne, containing few boxes of Chateau Palugyay and Karlowitzer.
10 boxes each, St. Julien, Villany, and Valodi Szegszaridi Bar claret.
10 cases French green peas.
2 " French provision in tins containing fish, meat, and vegetables.
10 cases Lager beer.
By order of Mr. Ardaseer Nowrojee Daver and on account and at the risk of Hajee Janmohomed Latiff.
14 pairs of spectacles.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th May, 1886.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE of two very valuable landed properties at Mody Bay or Frere Road, Fort,

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction at the respective premises at 4 and 5 o'clock p.m.

By order of the mortgagee Memon Beg Mahomed Hajee Aba Rahiman and on account and risk of the mortgagor Muncherjee Sorabjee Laila. Under and in pursuance of the power of sale given to the said mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage bearing date the 10th day of February 1886.

Lot I.

(On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the undermentioned premises.)

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage standing thereon, situate on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate in the Island of Bomb

FREIGHT INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, 14TH MAY, 1886.

ALTHOUGH large quantities of produce are going forward it is in fulfilment of previous engagements, and there is no improvement in freights. The advent of the monsoon is no doubt causing Cotton to be pushed forward; still our market all the week has worn a most discouraging appearance, and the prices at Home for our produce are so low that the slightest attempt to advance freights checks business. For the Italian Mediterranean Ports and Marseilles a large business continues to be done in Wheat, and for Trieste and Venice larger quantities of Cotton than any previous season are going forward. For Dunkirk and Havre also considerable shipments are in progress, but for the U. K. Ports the demand is disappointing. Vessels arriving here with coals have been much delayed by the scarcity of labour. The partial failure of the Linseed crop is causing detention to chartered vessels, and the number of steamers loading is so large and the difficulty of obtaining loading berths in Dock coupled with the scarcity of cargo boats that they are not obtaining the quick despatch usual at this season of year. For forward loading shippers seem out of the market, and for June 20s. 6d. is the best offer speculators make.

Port Charges.—From 1st April 1886 the Port Dues were reduced to one anna per registered ton and the Prince's Dock Dues from 3 pies to 1½ pies per ton per diem.

BERTH RATES.

N.B.—The quotations given below for Liverpool and London are by the Regular Liners, *Old* Tonnage Scale for Wheat and Seeds. For other Ports *New* Scale is accepted, except by the Rubattino and Austrian Lloyd's steamers. The difference between the two Scales for Wheat and Seeds has now become a matter of calculation only; shippers deducting the equivalent difference where the OLD SCALE is demanded:—

	Old Scale.	New Scale.
Wheat	16 cwt.	18 cwt. a Ton.
Rapeseed	14 ,,	16 ,, ,,
Mustard Seed	14 ,,	16 ,, ,,
Teel or Gingelly Seed	14 ,,	15 ,, ,,
Mowra Flowers	16 ,,	18 ,, ,,
Mowra Seeds	13 ,,	No change.
Mussoor, in bags	16 ,,	20 cwt. a Ton.
Linseed	16 ,,	No change.
Ground Nuts	13 cwt.	Do.
Myrabolams	13 ,,	Do.

July.	Wheat.	Cotton and Wool.	Seeds.	Wheat.		REMARKS.
	£0 16 6	£1 0 0 to £1 1 3	£0 17 6	£0 17 6	London	Old Scale.
	£0 16 6	£1 0 0 to £1 1 3	£0 17 6	£0 18 0	Hull	Do.
	£0 17 6	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£0 18 0	Antwerp	New Scale.
	£0 17 6	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	Havre	Do.
	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	Marseilles	Do.
	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	Genoa and Naples	Do.
	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	Trieste and Venice	Do.
	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	None shipped.	Odessa (Austrian Lloyds)	Do.
	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	None shipped.	U. K. or Continent (open Charter)	Do.
	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 1 8	£1 5 0	Liverpool	New Scale.
	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 5 0	Liverpool	Do.
	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 5 0	Havre	Do.
	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 5 0	Antwerp	Do.
	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 5 0	Bremen	Do.
	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	.....	Open Charter	Do.

STEAMERS.	Ready.	Wheat.	Cotton and Wool.	Seeds.	Wheat.	
London		£0 17 6	£1 0 0 to £1 1 3	£0 17 6	£0 17 6	Old Scale.
Hull		£0 18 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£0 18 0	Do.
Antwerp		£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	New Scale.
Havre		£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	Do.
Marseilles		£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	Do.
Genoa and Naples		£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	Do.
Trieste and Venice		£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	Do.
Italian Ports (Rubattino Company)		£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	Do.
Austrian Lloyd's		£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	Do.
Odessa (Austrian Lloyds)		£1 0 0	£1 0 0	None shipped.	None shipped.	Do.
U. K. or Continent (open Charter)		£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	None shipped.	Do.
CHARTERED SHIPS.						
Liverpool		£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 1 8	£1 5 0	New Scale.
Liverpool		£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 5 0	Do.
Havre		£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 5 0	Do.
Antwerp		£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 5 0	Do.
Bremen		£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 5 0	Do.
Open Charter		.....	.....	.....	.....	Ships Open Charter.—£1-7-6 Concessions and 2½ Commission, say £1-5-0 net.

CHARTING—Steamers.

Bombay.—Salt Rs. 2-8-0 per ton, 20 cwt. Measurement, Cotton, 40 c. ft. Weight, Rs. 10 to 15, Old Scale. Wheat, Rs. 10 to 15, Old Scale. Cotton and Cotton Goods, Rs. 10-0-0 per ton, 40 c. ft. Weight, Rs. 10 to 15, Old Scale. Grain Rs. 0-8-0 per bag. Light Cargo, Rs. 4 per ton.

Karachi.—Grain Rs. 0-8-0 per bag. Light Cargo, Rs. 8 per ton.

Liverpool.—Wheat has been engaged in considerable quantities at 20-17-6, ton 16 cwt., both for early June loading; Cotton at £1 to £1-1-3.

Glenmorven.—The Glenmorven (s) having been taken up the berth has enabled the Liners to obtain better rates 17s. 6d. Wheat, £1-1-3 Cotton, £1-5 to £1-7-6 Skins being the current rates, old scale.

Hull.—We quote £1 new scale ready and forward.

Antwerp.—Not much fresh business offering, the Avondale and Cascapedia are loading under previous engagements, relets have taken place at 18s. 9d. Wheat, £1 Cotton.

Havre.—Speculators are reletting in the steamers they took up a fortnight ago at £1 per ton.

Dunkirk.—Engagements are reported at £1.

Marseilles.—£1; no fresh business reported.

Genoa.—The Guildford was chartered by speculators to cover previous engagements at £1-8, exchange 2s., option Genoa and Marseilles £1-8-9, or if Trieste and Venice £1-10, exchange 2s. The Hughenden and Athabased £1-8 for Genoa direct. A number of steamers are loading Wheat for various Italian Ports under charters made some time ago.

Trieste and Venice.—We quote £1-10, exchange 2s., tonnage wanted for May loading.

Ships.—The chartered vessels on the berth have difficulty in obtaining cargo to fill up and rates are nominal.

James Mackintosh & Co.'s Weekly Freight Circular.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY

BOMBAY, 12th May, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·765
Temperature of the Air	85·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	·742
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·4
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	80·3
General Directions of Wind*	NW, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	161

* From midnight to midnight.

SUMMARY OF COTTON EXPORTS

SINCE THE DEPARTURE OF LAST MAIL.

Vessels.	Destination.	Cleared.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Calcutta, &c.	Total.
		1886 May	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Melpomene (s)..	Trieste, &c. ...	6	..	8540	...	8540
Hydaspes (s) ..	London	7	1090	...	...	1090
Kashgar (s).....	China.....	7	..	...	941	941
Singapore (s) ..	Do.	7	..	...	538	538
Swiftsure (s) ..	Havre	8	..	539	..	539
Clan Mackay (s)	Genoa	8	..	2949	..	2949
Penthesilea	Liverpool	8	6835	...	...	6835
Khiva (s)	China.....	10	...	...	1332	1332
Orpington (s)....	Havre.	12	..	2400	..	2400
Nurjehan (s) ...	Calcutta	12	..	...	76	76
Ellora (s)	Do.	12	..	...	466	466
Nowshera (s) ..	Do.	12	..	...	112	112
Total for the week	.....	..	7925	14428	3465	25818
Previously exported since 1st January	.....	..	109946	367629	29776	507351
Total from 1st January to 12th May 1886	.....	..	207871	382057	32241	623169

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BULLION

SINCE THE DEPARTURE OF LAST MAIL.

IMPORTS.			BULLION.	EXPORTS.		
Total for the week.	Previously imported since 1st Jan. 1886.	From 1st Jan. to 12th May, 1886.		Total for the week.	Previously exported since 1st Jan. 1886.	From 1st Jan. to 12th May, 1886.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
154675	3327293	3481968	Gold Coins..	2500	583206	585706
..	..	..	Gold Leaves.	..	..	..
30516	9087244	9117760	Gold Bars ..	..	611338	611338
110591	9099897	9210488	Silver Coins.	140800	9203612	9344412
489093	29535690	30025383	Silver Bars..	12800	477891	490491
..	247900	247900	Silver Dollars	..	..	..
785875	51298024	52083469	Grand Total.	155900	10876047	11031947

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Thames (s), from Hongkong; Teelan Head (s), and Nuppingham (s), Cardiff; and Bangalore (s), Mauritius

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Narcissus, for Dunkirk; Keerata Rudrin, Foonani; Nurjahan (s), Coast and Calcutta; Amana (s), Antwerp; Baron Clyde (s), Dunkirk; Angers (s), Amsterdam; and Chilka (s), Calcutta and Rangoon.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Beresford and Orpington left the dock on the 12th instant.

SKY RACES.—Ordinaries for these races will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana at 5-30 this evening.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 8th instant shows an increase of Rs. 61,232 in receipts.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian Mails per s.s. Rosetta will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, this evening at six o'clock.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—Shiva Wittoo, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of being drunk and assulting a native policeman on Wednesday night at Bellasis Road. He was fined Rs. 8.

FALL FROM A TREE.—Santan Jose Fernandez, a toddy drawer, on Wednesday evening accidentally fell off a cocoanut tree at Upper Mahim, a height of about 30 feet, and was seriously injured. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is lying in a critical condition.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Luximon Suddoo, a labourer employed at the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, got his left hand accidentally crushed in the mill machinery whilst in motion on Wednesday. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where it was deemed necessary to amputate the hand up to the wrist.

AN INFURIATED BULL.—Yesterday afternoon, at about 1 o'clock, a young bull got loose and ran along the streets at Cammatcepoora, Bellasis Road, Ripon Road, into the compound of the Ripon Mill, and thence on to the Arthur Road, injuring several persons. It was captured and sent over to the pound, pending inquiries by the police as to its owner.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Lawrence Antone, a Goanese, aged 24 years, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with attempting to commit suicide on the 9th instant. The father of the accused presented a written document stating that the accused was of unsound mind, and was quite unable to take care of himself. While in such a state the accused attempted to cut his throat with a knife. He was observed, and the knife taken away. His Worship ordered the accused to be taken to the police surgeon for examination.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS DISMISSED FOR MISCONDUCT.—Shitaram Mahadeo Deshpande, of mauze Otur, taluka Kalvan, in the Nasik Collectorate, late Round-guard of the Yeola Range of the district, having been convicted under section 420 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—Honno Timaji, officiating Vatandar Kulkarni of mauze Dyamkhushi, taluka Roa in the Dharwar Collectorate, having been found guilty of grave misconduct in the discharge of his duties and dismissed from office, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Government Gazette.*

SUICIDE IN THE STREET.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the G. T. Hospital, on the body of a Hindoo woman, name unknown. Deceased was apparently about 25 years of age, and of the Punjaree caste. At about noon on Wednesday she was found lying unconscious on the Esplanade in front of the New Central Press buildings, suffering from the effects of opium, with a child about eighteen months old seated by her side. She was removed to the hospital, where she remained unconscious up to the time of her death, which took place at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. There was found in her possession a small quantity of opium in a tin box. A verdict of suicide by opium was recorded.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, 11th May, was 400, being 59 less than in the previous week, 50 less than in the week ending 12th May, 1885, and 47 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 213 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality of population per annum was 23·01, calculated on the increase of population since 1885. There were 63 deaths from remittent fever, being 43 less than in the previous week, and 69 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 71, 13 and 8 respectively, as compared with 61, 16 and 9 in the same period last year. There was 1 case of cholera last week.

NEW RAILWAY OVERBRIDGE AT BYCULLA.—The following notification regarding a new overbridge on the G. I. P. Railway at Nesbit Lane appears in the *Government Gazette*:—"Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Municipality of Bombay for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the construction of an overbridge on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Line at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, in the City of Bombay; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the following plots of land are required within the aforesaid City of Bombay, *viz.*:—A piece of land measuring, more or less, 2,193 square yards together with the buildings standing thereon in Survey Nos. 3676, 3677, and 2-3677, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street Nos. 8, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and bounded on the north partly by the property of Mir Zulfikar Ali Khan Bahadur, partly by the property of Mrs. Dinshah Jehangir Baxi, and partly by the property of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas; on the south and east by Nesbit Lane; and on the west by the property of Mir Zulfikar Ali Khan Bahadur. A piece of land measuring, more or less, 36 square yards together with the compound wall standing thereon, in Survey No. 3616, bounded on the north by Nesbit Lane, on the south and east by the compound of the Church of St. Anne, and on the west by the road leading to the State Railway Stores Yard. This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X. of 1870, to all whom it may concern, who are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with persons employed on the land. A plan of the abovementioned plots can be seen at the office of the Collector of Bombay."

MIXED IN MATRIMONY.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, Rama Krishna appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to answer a complaint preferred against him by his wife Bhagoo, to show cause why he refused to support her, she being his lawful wife. The defendant stated that he married the complainant twelve months ago, but two months after the marriage, he found out that her first husband was alive, and he consequently turned her out of his house. Bhagoo the wife stated that her first husband was attacked with leprosy, and she, therefore, left him and married the defendant, and as her former husband the leper had taken another wife, she in her turn took another husband without the permission of the caste. The magistrate dismissed Bhagoo's complaint, and discharged the defendant.

ROW IN A BURIAL GROUND.

THERE exists at present three factions in the Bombay Koli caste, who are frequently at variance with each other. Sometime ago a death took place in their caste, and the dead body was taken to the Hindoo burning ground at Sonapore, where Balkrishna Bhewajee, a patel of the caste, attended the funeral with several others, some of the persons belonging to that faction also attended and created a row, while part of the funeral ceremony was proceeding, by doing an act which was forbidden by the caste. A disturbance ensued, in which harsh and threatening words were used. Subsequently Juggon Luximon collected a number of his caste-fellows that same night at Nowrojee Hill, and while the funeral party were returning home assaulted them. On the following day Balkrishna Patel was also assaulted by Juggon Luximon. A summons was obtained by Balkrishna Bhewajee against Juggon Luximon for an assault. The case was heard by Mr. C. P. Cooper. Mr. Crawford appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Balkrishna Kirtikar appeared for the defence. His Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to one day's imprisonment, and further bound him over in a sum of Rs. 50 in his own recognizance to keep the peace for a period of six months. Luximon and two others, named Juggon Mahadoo and Pandoo Meyer, were also convicted by the same magistrate of assaulting Gopal Govind on the same occasion, and a similar sentence was passed by the magistrate.

Holloway's Pills are strongly recommended to all persons who are much reduced in power and condition, whose stomachs are weak, and whose nerves are shattered. The beneficial effects of these Pills will be perceptible after a few days' trial, though a more extended course may be required to re-establish perfect health. Holloway's medicine acts on the organs of digestion, and induces complete regularity in the stomach, liver, pancreas, and kidneys. This treatment is both safe and certain in result, and is thoroughly consistent with observation, experience, and common sense. The purification of the blood, the removal of all noxious matter from the secretions, and the excitement of gentle action in the bowels, are the sources of the curative powers of Holloway's Pills.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

AN annual general meeting of shareholder held yesterday at the company's registered office, 6, Hornby Row, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The directors' report for the year ending 31st December 1885 expressed regret that the company had worked at a loss during the year. In the first half-year the loss amounted to Rs. 7,394, which, added to the balance of the previous half-year's loss, made a total of Rs. 27,076. The loss during the second-half of the year amounted to Rs. 18,428, which, added to the former total, came to Rs. 46,404, at the end of the year. These losses are attributed to the high prices of cotton on account of the shortness of the crop both here and in America, and the continued low prices of yarn. The directors hoped to be able to show better results for the current year. The agents, Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons and Company, had again, as they did formerly, offered to return out of their commission Rs. 10,938 during the first half-year, an d Rs. 11,850 during the second half-year, being one-third of their commission, on condition that the amounts loaned be written off towards reduction of the amount paid to the late Mr. John Gordon as premium. The directors had accepted the offer with thanks. The mill property and machinery have been insured to the extent of Rs. 9,73,000; and the cotton, yarn, etc., for Rs. 3,75,000.

The directors' report and the audited balance sheets were adopted and approved. The thanks of the meeting were voted to Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons and Company for having returned one-third of their commission during the year. Messrs. Eduljee Nusserwanjee and Dady Nusserwanjee Dady were re-elected directors. Messrs. Bapujee Pestonjee Wadia and Merwanjee Hirjibhoy Bottiwala were appointed auditors for the current year, with a remuneration of Rs. 150 each for the year. The thanks of the meeting were accorded to the directors, the agents, and the manager for their good management of the company's affairs. The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

CHEATING OR CUSTOM?

THE case in which Bhugwandas Kemchund was charged with committing criminal breach of trust in respect of some pearls, a gold ornament, and a diamond ring belonging to several jewellers, was resumed before Mr. Cooper yesterday.

Mr. D'Souza adduced two witnesses, one of whom was Mr. Foonilall, a jeweller, to prove that by the *jangad* transaction, which he alleged was the nature of the dealing between the accused and complainants, the party who took the goods but did not return them after the prescribed time of trial, was responsible for them in a civil and not in a criminal Court.

Mr. Balcrishna, who appeared for the prosecution, contended that from the facts of the case it clearly was one of criminal breach of trust. The complainants entrusted the accused with jewels to sell; instead of selling he immediately pawned them. It was not a *jangad* transaction, as the man did not take them on trial for himself.

His Worship said from the facts of the case it appeared to him that the accused represented to each of the complainants that he could or would sell the articles, and on that representation he was entrusted with them. There had been no agreement between the parties about brokerage. On the facts before him, he came to the conclusion that it was a case of cheating, and he would frame that charge against the accused.

As there was another case against the accused, this matter was adjourned.

ALLEGED SWINDLING BY A NEW YORK SHIPPING AGENT.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr Cooper, Captain Douglas charged George Mayer and six other seamen of his ship, the William Douglas, with having wilfully disobeyed lawful commands.

The men pleaded guilty, but averred, through Mayer, who appeared to act as their spokesman, that they only did so to get a hearing from a magistrate about a grievance concerning their wages in respect of which they could get no redress on board.

His Worship asked what the grievance was.

Mayer: Well, sir, we shipped in the William Douglas in New York, and signed on in the British Consul's Office. No wages were specified in the articles, but dime 28 were given to us as an advance. Well, sir, we went aboard, but after being a few days out, the captain informed us that we were to receive one shilling for the first hundred days and £2-10 a month after that, the advance put down as being $10 paid to us already. The captain knew nothing of the advance made to us. We have been done by the Consul at New York. When we came to this port two of us were paid off with a loss of $12. We have nothing to say against the ship at all, or the captain; we are kindly treated, and there is not a better ship in port, but we are dissatisfied with the wages.

Captain Douglas handed to his Worship the ship's articles.

After looking through them, Mr. Cooper told the accused that what the captain had said tallied with what appeared in the articles. They had signed the document.

Mayer: Yes, sir, we all signed right enough, but the articles were not read over to us, and we did not know the amount of wages.

His Worship remarked that that surely was not the first time they had signed articles, and they must have known that if they had any doubt the Consul would have explained it.

Mayer: I don't know, sir, whether the man that shipped us was the real Consul. I think he is only a shipping agent. At any rate, he is not the man I should go to if I had a serious grievance.

His Worship: But surely as a British officer he would see you righted.

Mayer: Well, sir, we receive so many rebuffs for asking questions that we are afraid to open our mouths. When a man gets kicked downstairs for asking a question, he knows better than to do so again.

His Worship was sure no British officer would act in that way.

Mayer explained the British officer was under the protection of the American flag, and he did not care a rap for the sailors

Captain Douglas here said he had no doubt the men had been done by some one, for they had hardly been four days on board when some of them came aft for slops and pleaded as an excuse that they were in debt to the boarding officer. He asked them what they had done with the $40 they had received; it then came out they had only got $28.

This Worship remarked he thought the men had been swindled by somebody.

Mayer: Well, sir, between the Consul and the boarding agent we have been done.

His Worship said he was sorry he could not do any thing for them, and they must abide by the articles they signed.

Mayer for himself and his companions expressed himself willing to go back on board and wait till he got back to New York.

His Worship consoled them with the remark that like every other bad case they had to make the best of it, but advised them to write a letter to the Board of Trade stating all the facts of their case.

The men then willingly went back on board.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE *Novoe Vremya* has published some very severe and unfavourable criticisms of General Tchernaieff's opinions on the Transcaspian Railway, published by that newspaper on Monday, in a letter from the late Governor-General of Turkestan. General Tchernaieff's antecedants always entitle his views on Central Asian affairs to a patient hearing; but in the present case he appears to have quiet shocked even his best friends. His Chief of Staff in Servia, V. Komaroff, now editor of the *Swiet*, remarks in his journal that the absurd letter referred to, bearing the General's signature, must be a forgery. General Tchernaieff, in fact, condemns the whole scheme of General Annenkoff's railway both from a strategical and military and a commercial standpoint. He naturally claims superiority for the more northern route, officially discovered by himself while reigning at Tashkend, which has more than once been described in the *Times* as running from the bay, re-christened after the Czarevitch, on the Caspian, to Kungrad, on the Amu Daris. He always advocated the laying of a railway over this line. The more southerly one since adopted is too near the Persian frontier, from which it would in certain circumstances be in great danger, unless guarded by a strong force of troops, who could not be sufficiently supplied with water, although arrangements have already been made for laying waterpipes along the railway. The greater part of the line is to be built upon shifting sand; and for this reason he considers the construction of the section from Merv to Bokhara as practically impossible. The only way would be to construct side-walls all the distance to keep off the sand; but for this there is neither wood nor stone. Even the Bokharans in some places, he says, plant tall poplars round their settlements for this purpose, but are often compelled to decamp to fresh pastures, when only the tops of these trees are left visible. He then launches the extraordinary opinion that an army 200,000 strong sent against the Anglo-Indian frontier could not be got over the line in less than three years from the declaration of war. The ruinous burden which the line will lay upon the Government is then described, and a special commission is recommended to investigate the matter on the spot, and control the construction. General Tchernaieff also shares the opinion of M. Veniukoff, that in the Afghan frontier dispute England succeeded in locking Russia in among sandy deserts, and keeping the fertile southern valley of the Murghab for herself. Russia, he furthermore thinks, may soon be in the same position in regard to Bokhara as she now finds herself in as respects Belgrade and Sofia. The absurdity of this comparison is pointed out by the *Novoe Vremya*, which says that on the appearance of Kutta Tiura the pretender, calling for a Russian occupation of that Khanate, Russia would certainly meet with no difficulty. England would not dare to interfere, as she has unjustifiably done in every other Russian expedition in Central Asia. The General calls the railway an academical one, and *Novoe Vremya* declares his opinion about it to be of a pessimistic and exaggerated character.

APPEAL TO CÆSAR.

THE following letter which appears under the signature of Mr. Reguiald B. Brett in the *Times* has attracted some attention at Home:—Last December you permitted me to point out that as Home Rule was inevitable, there would be great advantage in appointing a small Commission to consider the problem of Irish Government, upon which Mr. Parnell might have been associated with the leaders of the two English parties in a legitimate and constitutional manner. Unfortunately for the Liberal party other methods were preferred and the fruits of secrecy and intrigue as now about to be reaped in a harvest of disunion and consequent defeat.

If the prospects are bad for the party, they are no better for the country. From the heterogeneous opposition to Mr. Gladstone's unfortunate Bills nothing in the shape of a policy can be expected; and Mr. Gladstone's speech has made the Government of Ireland by any one except Mr. Parnell or Mr. Gladstone himself impossible.

If this is true what course offers the best chances for the avoidance of delay and for the re-establishment of a Government strong in the confidence of the House of Commons.

Mr. R. W. Dale will to-morrow, at Birmingham, move a resolution of unabted confidence in Mr. Gladstone, but urging him entirely to recast one of his Bills and to drop the other altogether.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, at Bradford, who is in the unfortunate position of an aspirant both to seat and to some office, endeavours to show that Mr. Gladstone's Bill is no more than a kind of abstracts resolution in favour of local self-Government for Ireland, the details of which are not only not "vital" but not even "initiatory."

With his unrivalled tactical instincts, Mr. Gladstone must know that his Bill are doomed. Disregarding, as he rightly does, the silly chatter of London clubs, he must see nevertheless that the democratic opinion of the country is adverse to the scheme as a whole.

Mr. Jesse Collings, in his letter to-day, unanswerably shows how impossible it would be for any Radical to vote with a clear conscience for a Bill containing principles against which the Liberal party has spent its lifetime in protesting.

Taxation without representation, the abrogation of the sovereignty of Parliament, the creation of "fundamental laws," the limitation of the power of the House of Commons, the institution of a hybrid convention to override Parliament—all these are principles fatal to the acceptance of the Bill by the Liberal party. And they are not rendered more acceptable by having been "inseparably connected" with a measure which involves pledging the unlimited credit of the State in the interests of a class—a class, moreover, which we, many of us, think has to bear the chief responsibility for the present condition of Ireland.

It is probable that Mr. Gladstone has been hampered by the individuals and classes whom he has thought it necessary to conciliate. He has yielded, quite unnecessarily, his inclinations to his colleagues. To Lord Spencer's inability last June to accept the very moderate Irish policy agreed upon by Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Parnell we were indebted for the defeat of the Government and the unvictorious issue of the general election. To him we are apparently still further to be indebted for the total disruption of the Liberal party.

There is a course upon to Mr. Gladstone which would rid him of his colleagues and relieve the party from the danger of annihilation. Lord Hartington has shown that an appeal to the country upon the question of Home Rule is just and indispensable. Perhaps Mr. Gladstone will consider whether it would not also be politic at the present time. There is every symptom of the impending disintegration of a great party. After the vote upon the second reading of the Bill the party will be broken into fragments. Bitterness will have become accentuated into hate, and in every constituency the hand of one Liberal will be against another. Mr. Gladstone's well-known admiration for Sir Robert Peel may well stop short of the sincerest form of flattering his old leader's shade, more particularly as in the present instance the principle involved and the causes of difference can so easily be kept distinct.

With a dissolution of Parliament at the present time these ill-fated Bills disappear. All that would remain of them would be Mr. Gladstone's adhesion to the principle of home Rule for Ireland. That is an issue upon which nearly the whole of the Liberal party could be arrayed against their natural adversaries. They would be unfettered by the inconvenient necessities of detail, which are fatal to the preliminary discussion of this particular question.

Mr. Morley's contention appeared to be that there was no alternative to these Bills except coercion. He was doing an injustice to his own skill and to that of his chief. Coercion is dead, and the alternative is between this limited scheme, pregnant of future troubles, and another scheme based upon the principle of wider freedom and greater responsibility—wider freedom for Ireland in her domestic concerns, and greater responsibility for her in Imperial affairs.

If Mr. Gladstone means to send his party to the constituencies with this Bill, and nothing but this Bill, in their hands, there are many of them who will prefer to stand aside altogether, conscious of the impossibility of reconciling allegiance to their chief with the principles they hold. If, on the other hand, he will appeal to the country upon the main issue, he may rely—though, of course, this is a matter of opinion—upon a majority sufficiently large and sufficiently pledged to enable him to very his colleagues, even his Chancellors of the Duchy, every fortnight with impunity.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, May 16.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and eight days on private affairs:—Col J G Watts, S C Comdt, 19th Regt, Bo Inf.

The services of Vety Surgn J H Steel are placed at the disposal of Govt in the Civil Dept.

The services of, Surgn-Major A Barry, MD, I M S, are placed at the disposal of Govt in the Civil Dept.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 25th April 1886:—10th Regt Bo L Infy Subhedar and Sirdar Bahadur Harnam Puri to be Subhedar-Major, vice Kanhai Singh, pensioned; Jamadar Dharmaji Kadam to be Subhedar, vice Harnam Puri, promoted; and Color Havaldar Ramhet Singhto be Jamadar, vice Dharmaji Kadam, promoted.

Subject to H M's approval, Bgde-Surgn H R L McDougall, M D, I M S, is permitted to retire from the Service from the 10th May 1886 on a pension of £300 per annum, payable in England.

Lieut E G R Wilkins, 2nd Battn (D C O) Middlesex Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the B S C, with effect from 29th April 1886.

The following extract from General Order by the Govt of India, No. 161, dated 12th March 1886, is republished:—"No. 161.—The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—To be Colonels from the Army. Lieut-Col J G E Griffith, B S C, 9th March 1886."

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for nine months on private affairs:—Lieut-Col H L Nutt, S C, Second Assist Pol Agent, Kattyawar, acting first Asst Pol Agent in Jhalavad.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for four months on medical certificate:—Sub-Condr G B Allen, Ord Dept.

B B and C I Ry Vol Corps—The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his commission:—Lieut A Mackenzie.

Lieut H S Mellise, 1st Battn Worcest Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the B S C, with effect from 15th April 1886.

The undermentioned officer is allowed leave to Europe for six months on medical certificate. Depy Surgn-Genl H Cook, M D, I M D, 1st Physician, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for ninety-two days on private affairs:—Major M W Stevens, Genl List, Infy, Second-in-Comd 3rd Bo Cav.

The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 280, dated 7th May 1886, is republished:—In continuation of G G O No. 188 of 1886, it is notified that the Govr-Genl in Council has been pleased to sanction the formation of a third brigade in Upper Burmah, and to appoint Col H S Anderson, Bombay S C, to the Command.

The following Genl Order by the Govt of India, No. 281, dated 7th May 1886, is republished:—With reference to G G O No. 280 of this date, Col H S Anderson, Bo S C, to have the temporary rank of Bgdr-Genl (2nd class), whilst commanding a Brigade of the Field Force in Upper Burmah.

The following Genl Order by the Govt of India, dated 7th May 1886, is republished:—Lieut J D H Waller, R A, Assist Supt of Factories, to be Commissary of Ordnance, 4th class, with effect from the 29th March, 1886, vice Lieut A L M Turner, seconded.

Major T Mayhew, RA, offg Assist Supt of Factories, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 29th March 1883, vice Lieut J D H Waller.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt W B Ferris and Lieut H M Abud respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Second-in-Comd, Kolhapur Infy, on the 20th ultimo.

Capt W B Ferris and Lieut H M Abud respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Adjt, Kolhapur Infy, on the 16th ultimo.

The services of Major J M Hunter and Major J Humfrey are placed at the disposal of the Junagad State in Kathiawar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Dayaram Gidumal, Asst Collr in the district of Karachi, is appointed to be a Magte of the Second Class in the district of Karachi.

Mr. Babaji Vinayak, Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Mahad in the Thana Dist, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of that Court from the 25th Jan to the 22nd March 1886, both days inclusive.

Mr M T Lyde, Third Assist Political Resident, Aden, is appointed to be a Magte of the First Class.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr M T Lyde to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay, other than the Presy town of Bombay.

Mr J Penton, Assist Supt of Police, Karachi, passed on the 7th ultimo an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

Rao Saheb Govindji Gopalji Mamlatdar of taluka Kalol in the Panch Mahals Dist, is appointed to be a Magte of the First Class in the Panch Mahals Dist.

A'zam Vithal Apaji Wad, B A, Acting Head Karkun of Malegaon in the district of Nasik, is appointed to be a Magte of the Third Class in the district of Nasik.

A'zam Waman Ganesh Rale, Actg Head Karkun of taluka Nagar in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in the district of Ahmednagar.

A'zam Gangadhar Vishnu Modak, sub pro tem. Head Karkun of taluka Shir

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 13.

The financial genius at the India Office who controls the sale of the Council drafts, has during the past eight days been trying his annual experiment in rigging the Exchange market, with, it is needless to say, the usual unfortunate result. Last week, with the rupee in the open market worth about 1s. 5 9-16d., allotments were refused under 1s. 5 25-32d., with the result that out of the 15 lakhs offered only Rs. 10,000 were placed; and yesterday as against 1s. 5¼d. a limit of 1s. 5 9-16d. was fixed, so that of the 30 lakhs available Rs. 1,20,000 only found buyers. If the Government really believed in an ultimate recovery in the value of Silver this policy might have some show of reason in its favor, but when we have their own declaration that they see no proximate end to the decline, it is impossible to understand what advantage they hope to obtain by refusing to sell their bills now when there is some demand for them, knowing that they will be compelled to place them later on when the enquiry for remittance to this side has contracted to a minimum. In the case of yesterday's biddings moreover, if with the proceeds of the new sterling loan to fall back upon they felt strong enough to "bull" the market, some effect might have been produced by announcing that no sales would be made under, say, 1s. 5⅝d., but to attempt to squeeze 1s. 5 9-16d. out of a market which would only afford 1s. 5¼d. was a distinct confession of weakness, which has caused a drop of ¼ per cent. during the day, making the fall 1 to 1¼ per cent. on the week. This has exercised somewhat of a strengthening effect on the values of our leading imports, such as Piece-Goods and Metals, but just at the moment, owing to the exceptional condition of affairs prevailing, we can scarcely say exports are deriving any direct benefit. We do not mean to say that the decline in Exchange is entirely without effect on the rupee prices of produce, but in Seeds and Wheat certainly, and to some slight extent also in Cotton, sellers have contracted in advance so far in excess of their powers to deliver that prices are governed by a set of influences beyond the pale of Sterling Exchange or even of the home markets. In this way new business is rendered impracticable for a time, and we are compelled to describe the state of our export trade as dull, although to those who looked to bare statistics only, the large arrivals and shipments of produce might convey the idea of great activity. The dulness in tone and absence of new business, however, is the least unsatisfactory feature of the position, as we much fear that the turn affairs have latterly taken will be productive of serious loss to Bombay operators, native dealers and European exporters alike. In the early part of the season every one was on the "bear" tack, and in all the staple articles of produce the markets favored that policy so consistently that the extent of profit seemed only limited by the quantity of produce which could be sold. Now that the time for delivery has come though, it seems not unlikely that the ultimate reckoning will be less satisfactory. Dealers in many cases have either oversold, or they are unable to get their staff forward, so that shippers to meet their shipping engagements have had to buy in largely for sellers' account, and it will be a fortunate result if all the liabilities thus incurred are fully "met." Freights are quiet but fairly steady at £1 to £1-1-3 per ton. Money is firm but no dearer; Government Paper steady; Shares better.

MONEY.—The last return of the Bank of Bombay showed an increase in the Cash Balance of 6 lakhs the result of diminished trade requirements; still the general tone of the market is firm and at the rate of interest quoted, for loans against Government Paper say 5 per cent. accommodation for the time being is not so easy of negotiation as it was. With the Bank the official minimum remains at 7 per cent.

We learn by wire to-day that the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta has increased by 9½ lakhs.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling rates have been very unsettled again this week, and we close to a decline of 3-16d. to 7-32d. per rupee. Last Thursday we called demand Bank Bills 1s. 5 19-32d., 3 months' Credits 1s. 5 25-32d., and on Friday for no very apparent reason an advance of 1-32d. was established on this rates. On Saturday, however, this was lost again, and on Monday a definite fall of 1-16d. took place, followed during Tuesday by a further decline of 3-32d. in Bank paper and 1-16d. in private bills. Continued weakness was still manifested on Wednesday morning when rates opened 1-32d. lower, but during the day this was fully recovered. To-day the result of yesterday's biddings for Council drafts has had a most depressing effect. The actual giving way in rates has been ½d. per rupee, and even at that the feeling shows an utter want of confidence. Closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 5 13-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 5½d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5 15-32d.	,,
Do.	4 ,,	1s. 5¼d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5 9-16d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 5 9-16d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5 23-32d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 5 19-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5½d.	,,
Francs	3 ,,	1'84	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1'80	,,

So far as regards Bank Bills these figures must be taken as purely nominal, and for future delivery the banks simply decline to sell. For the monsoon months 1s. 5½d. demand is talked of, but no transactions have taken place. Allowing for the fact that frequent fluctuations usually induce increased business the amount of paper which has changed hand this week has been comparatively small. The cause of this is not difficult to find. The conservative policy pursued by the banks has prevented them selling to any large extent, while the absence of new business in produce restricts the amount of private bills making, in addition to which sellers are all so thoroughly imbued with the belief that rates must go lower that they only negotiate their paper as and when compelled to do so.

Bar Silver during the week has declined from 45⅞d. to 45⅜d. per oz., and partly perhaps as the result of the decline, but mainly owing to the policy adopted by Government with regard to Council drafts the shipments for the week show an increase, £77,000 being reported.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Practically no change has taken place in rupee securities this week. Fours have remained unaltered at Rs. 97 11-16, Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 101. In the former denomination a fair extent of business has been done, but the rate quoted for the latter is almost nominal. Municipal 5 per cent. Bonds are quoted at Rs. 101, Port Trust Bonds at Rs. 91.

STERLING LOAN.—That the Government of India £6,000,000 loan at 3 per cent. per annum should have been tendered for to the extent of £15,800,000, and at an average of £87-4-2 per centum is regarded here as decidedly satisfactory. To those, however, who are disposed to look closely into the ultimate cost to the country of the policy of borrowing largely in Gold, the satisfaction is not unmixed with anxiety as to what the future may bring forth. If Silver can ever be rehabilitated in the markets of the world, there is nothing to be said, the larger the amount of the borrowings in Gold the better, but if, on the other hand the Rupee is to go on declining at anything like its present pace, Government unpreparing for the country a very unpromising financial hereafter. The operation just concluded affords a favorable opportunity of placing the possible result in figures. Assuming that the average rate of exchange for the next twelve months will be 1s. 5½d. per rupee, and that a decline of ½d. per rupee per annum will ensue—neither, as matters look at present extreme improbabilities—the transaction in five years would work out as follows:—

On £6,000,000 interest at 3 per cent. per annum say £180,000

One year at	1s. 5½d. = Rs.	25,04,347
,, ,,	1s. 4½d. = ,,	25,79,104
,, ,,	1s. 4½d. = ,,	26,58,461
,, ,,	1s. 3½d. = ,,	27,42,857
,, ,,	1s. 2½d. = ,,	28,32,786
Five years interest		Rs. 1,33,17,555
The Capital liability of £6,000,000 at the end of the five years at 1s. 2½d.		,, 9,44,28,229
Total		Rs. 10,77,43,784

Comparing the above with a 4 per cent. rupee loan raised at Rs. 90 per centum we find as follows:—

£6,000,000 at £87-4-2 per centum would realise £5,232,500 which at 1s. 5d. as about the rate when the loan was brought out gives	Rs. 7,12,51,063
To produce which at Rs. 90 per cent. would necessitate a loan for	Rs. 7,91,67,848
On which 4 per cent. interest for 5 years would amount to	,, 1,42,50,212
Total	Rs. 9,34,18,060

We do not assert that a 4 per cent. rupee loan for the amount in question could have been negotiated at 90, but the rate may be taken as a comparison and serves to give some idea of what the sterling loans previously contracted when exchange was much more favorable, now stand in to the country.

SHARES.—The current tone of the market throughout the week has been very firm, and in most cases values have improved. *Spinning and Weaving Mills* have been well in favor throughout, and with few exceptions the speculative prices have advanced materially. In Indian Manufacturing there has been a rise of Rs. 75, in Khandeish and Luckmidas Khimjee Rs. 40, in Central India and Ripon Rs. 35, in City and Hindustan Rs. 30, and in most other Companies Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share. For *Press* shares there has also been some enquiry. Albert of Kurrachee have advanced Rs. 45, Volkarts Rs. 40, Sind Press Rs. 25, Akbar, Bombay, and Prince of Wales Rs. 10, Mofussil Rs. 2½. Apollo and Berar are Rs. 10, Colaba Rs. 30 lower. In *Bank* of Bombay we notice a decline of Rs. 2½ to Rs. 715, but other Banks are unchanged. In the *Miscellaneous* list the fluctuations have been more numerous than usual. Bombay-Burmah Co. are Rs. 50 better at Rs. 3,000. Bombay Ice Co. have advanced from Rs. 113 to Rs. 119, Bombay Saw Mills have declined to Rs. 200. Port Canning Land have improved to Rs. 315, Soundy & Co., Ld., are Re. 1, Telephone Co. As. 8 per share lower. In *Flour Mills* we quote Bombay at Rs. 185 premium ex-div., Bapty Brothers at par to Rs. 2 premium, Western India at par.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Supported by the further drop in exchange dealers have shown additional firmness this week, and on the spot they have been able to do more than an average extent of business for this time of year at in all cases fully previous rates and in some instances slightly better. The sales from second hands are estimated at 3,700 to 4,000 packages of all kinds, the largest proportion being made up of Grey Shirtings as usual, but the lower qualities of Bleached Goods have also been in active request, and supplies being light better prices have been established. Dyed and Printed Cloths are mostly unchanged. For *Local* Goods the demand is fairly active but prices are unaltered.

TWIST.—For imported Yarns the enquiry is not proportionately as brisk as for goods, still we should call the market quite steady with a fair business passing. *Local Yarns* are firm at a further advance of 1-32 to 1-16 anna per lb., and producers show great firmness, the late cheap rates of freight to China having caused quite a clearance of stocks.

METALS.—*Copper* is firm with an advance of As. 4 per cwt. which buyers pay freely. Braziers in bundles we now quote at Rs. 32½ per cwt. For *Yellow Metal* the demand is not very active, and prices are no higher. *Iron* is dull, and on the average unaltered in price.

COALS.—For arrivals the demand at the moment is extremely slack, consumers being practically out of the market. A ship cargo of Brymbo Welsh Hartley in harbour has been sold at Rs. 11 per ton alongside, but the rates named by sellers for May-June shipment are:—Powall Duffryn Cardiff Rs. 15½, Ordinary Cardiff Rs. 14½, Davison's West Hartley Rs. 15. Stocks on the bunder are now estimated at about 65,000 tons.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—As regards the demand for actua shipment we have nothing but quietness to report, very few new orders having been booked latterly either for Lancashire or the Continent. The tone, however, has been by no means weak. On the contrary, with considerable outstanding contracts still to cover and sellers the reverse of eager to do business in view of the continued light receipts, we should call the market if quiet, certainly firm. Prices have gone somewhat irregularly during the week, but owing to the drop in Exchange the average tendency has been upwards. Good Broach is Rs. 2 cheaper, but that may be put down to the inferiority of the quality now available. Dholleras and Bengals are both Re. 1 per candy higher, and for the finer qualities we should quote an improvement of Rs. 2, the season in that neighbourhood being now almost at an end.

The receipts from the districts continue to show a steady gain on last year, but they are still well below 1884 and are unmistakably disappointing. The following are estimated receipts of the different descriptions since the commencement of the season:—

	Bales.
Borar	282,000
Bengals	190,000
Khandeish	140,000
Broach	150,000
Dhollera	165,000
Barsi and Nugger	47,000
Hinguughaut	16,000
Total	990,000

The current estimates of the season's shipments to Europe are still from 850,000 to 900,000 bales, but to reach the latter figure the Bhownugger arrivals would have to be more liberal than they at present promise to be, and of course a good deal depends on the early or late setting in of the monsoon.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
For the week	22,303	41,590	34,878
Since 1st January	974,407	670,035	1,046,291
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	39,115	50,713	73,720
Since 1st January	974,407	670,035	1,046,291
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	3,465	2,147	811
Since 1st January	32,900	30,936	49,222

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

New Crop—		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	May	Rs. 171	3d.
Do. F. G.	do.	,, 162	3 1-16d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 156	3 9-16d.
Omra, Fine	do. (nominal)	,, 194	4d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	172 to 182	3 29-32 to 4d.
Do. Good	do.	166 to 176	3 25-32 to 4d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	156 to 166	3 9-16 to 25-32d.
Broach, Fine	do. (nl).	,, 209	4 11-16d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 200	4d.
Dhollera, Fine	do.	,, 193	4 13-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 186	4 7-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 178	4 1-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	do.	,, 189	4 9-32d.
Westerns Good	do.	,, 177	4d.

WHEAT.—The arrivals continue very large, but notwithstanding that sellers find great difficulty in filling the heavy previous contracts made for delivery. The result is that exporters are buying in to a large extent pushing prices up to a level altogether beyond what European buyers will pay, and it is no exaggeration to say that there is absolutely no new business doing. We quote per cwt., railway terms:—

Fine Pessy	Ready	Rs. 4-3-0
White Pessy No. 1	do.	,, 4-1-6
Lasikari	do.	,, 3-15-0
Khatha (Hard Red)	do.	,, 3-9-0 to Rs. 3-10-0
Ahmedabad (Soft Red)	do.	,, 4-0-0

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has undergone some remarkable fluctuations in value. Owing to the squeeze to cover previous contracts prices were steadily advanced from Rs. 6-6 till yesterday no sellers could be found at Rs. 6-15. To-day two or three firms having come out to re-sell the rate has dropped at once from Rs. 6-15 to Rs. 6-9 with equally little doing. Arrivals are small, and it is by no means improbable that the squeeze is not yet over, as the bulk of the contracts for this months delivery mature between the 18th and and 25th. *Rapeseed* is likewise coming to hand in limited quantities, but the demand is proportionately light, so that prices rule about the same, say Rs. 5-12 for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 4-12 for Red Cawnpore. *Gingelly* we quote nominally at Rs. 6-15 per cwt. for White, Rs. 6-8 per cwt. for Mixed.

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Wheat—For the week ... cwt.	516,662	435,235	348,030
,, Since 1st Jan. ... ,,	4,493,661	4,091,698	2,167,390
Linseed—For the week ... ,,	176,619	238,077	201,970
,, Since 1st Jan. ... ,,	2,166,872	3,327,157	2,543,563
Rapeseed—For the week ... ,,	36,633	68,118	108,458
,, Since 1st Jan. ... ,,	624,548	689,946	550,186
Gingelly Seed—For the week ,,	16,074	7,362	7,332
,, Since 1st Jan. ... ,,	722,128	970,860	755,467

(*For Bombay Bill and Stock List, See page 3.*)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Baron Clyde, Capt. Shields, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Angers, Capt. Pinkham, sailed yesterday for Amsterdam with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Bhownuggur, Capt. Nacoda, sails to-day for Bhownuggur with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Chilka, Capt. Mason, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Amana, 2,131 tons, Capt. J. C. Main, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Bryson and 2 children and 1 deck.

THE s.s. Teelan Head, 1,107 tons, Capt D Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (14th April), with a cargo of 2,301 tons coal. She is consigned to J M Heyn.

THE s.s. Uppingham, 1,430 tons, Capt E Newcomb arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (14th April), with a cargo of 2,382 tons coal. She is consigned to McCulloch and Co.

THE s.s. Euphrates, Capt. Macfadyn, sails to-day for K. Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. W. D. Graham Surgn-Major Keelan, Mr. Manekjee M. Bahdeny, and 232 deck.

THE s.s. Bangalore, 1,309 tons, Capt Geo. Baldwin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (30th April), with a cargo of sugar and the following passengers:—Mr. Chew, Mr. D Lesky, Mr. J Harris and 88 deck. She is consigned to Hajee C Joossub.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Thames, 2,131 tons, Captain A W Seaton, arrived in harbour yesterday with the China and Australian Mails and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. D W Metha, 2 children and infant, Mr. R B Metha and Mr. F D Mistry from Hongkong; Mr R Campbell and Miss. Campbell from King George's Sound; Mrs. and Miss Wilson, Mrs. McNaught and Mr. W Bunvell from Melbourne; Major Stanley Carter, Mr. Morvison and Mr. Hormusjee from Colombo, and 8 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

13TH MAY.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Beresford	1414	W. Howell	...	W & A Graham & Co.
,, Rialto	1799	F. Kerr	...	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Clan Forbes	1590	Tait	...	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Amana	2131	J. C. Main	...	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Victoria	2207	W. Russell	...	W & A Graham.
,, Angers	2077	Pinkham	...	Ralli Bros.
,, Victory	1846	Elevate	...	Jas. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Orpington	1497	W. Peterson	...	Wallace & Co.
,, Loodiana	2147	A. P. Turner	..	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Guildford	1475	T. D. Moffat	..	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Cascapedia	1931	W. A. Fraser	..	Jas. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Liscard	1278	T. Byrne	..	Captain.
,, Rosetta	2154	Brady	..	P. & O. Co.
,, Avondale	1571	W. Dickson	..	Captain.
,, Akaba	2589	.....	..	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Merton Hall	264	C. Barnes	..	E. Bates & Co.
,, Europa	1493	A. Talbot	..	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Thorndale	1971	.....	..	Bates, Craig & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
13	Thames (s)	Seaton	Hongkong, April 23.
	Teelan Head (s)	Smith	Cardiff, April 14.
	Bangalore (s)	Baldwin	Mauritius, April 20.
	Uppingham (s)	Newcomb	Cardiff, April 14.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Narcissus	Duncan	Dunkirk.
	Keerata Rudrim	Esajee	Poonani,
	Nurjahan (s)	Budd	Coast and Calcutta.
	Amana (s)	Main	Antwerp.
	Baron Clyde (s)	Shields	Dunkirk.
	Angers (s)	Pinkham	Amsterdam.
	Chilka (s)	Mason	Calcutta & Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—Steamers Bhownuggur, Nacoda, for Bhownuggur; and Euphrates, Macfadyn, K. Coast and Kurrachee.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Bangalore, for Aden and Jeddah; Cumeria, for Cardiff; and Thames, for London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
9	Glendower (s)	Hodge	Cagliari, April 9.
	C. Macpherson (s)	Guard	Liverpool, Mar. 27.
	Tibre (s)	Trocine	Colombo, May 2.
	I. G. S. Canning	Creagh	Rangoon, May 5.
	Indore (s)	Jamey	Liverpool, Jan. 20.

DEPARTURES.

May 9.—Steamers Arcot and Arratoon Apcar, and Ship Battle Abbey.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
8	Fleetwood	.....	Mauritius.
9	Clan Ogilvie (s)	.....	Mary Port.
	Malda (s)	.....	Bombay.
10	Ganges (s)	.....	London.
11	Bantam (s)	.....	Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
7	Clan Madura (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Clan Almora (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Clan Mackenzie (s)	.....	London.
8	Madura (s)	.....	Calcutta.
10	Lake Superior	.....	London.
	Malda (s)	.....	Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 13.

Askwith, Lt, Bo R A, on general leave, from Ahmedabad.

Finden, Surgn Major, Bl, 13th B I, on sick leave, from Peshawar.

Carter, Major, Bo, 10th B L I, on leave, from Ceylon.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 13.

Wilson, Lt-Col Bl, 2nd Btn Rl War Regt, on duty, to Jubulpore.

Evans, Surgeon, Mad, I M D, on duty, to Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 14th May 1886.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head-quarters this day, Friday, the 14th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

There will be Riding School for the Mounted Rifles at the Sea-face at 6-30 on the morning of Saturday next, the 15th instant.

As the rifles and carbines have to be inspected by the Civil Chief Master Armourer annually, all members of the Corps and Mounted troop are requested to return those in their possession to Head-quarters immediately after the Queen's Birthday Parade.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

PAGE.

1 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2 3 GENERAL SUMMARY—The Simla Season.
4 The Simla Season—Mr. Seymour Keay and the Indian Delegates.
TELEGRAMS.
6 No-es from the Deccan Capital—MILITARY.
7 Courts-Martial—The Troops from Sussim—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Entertainment to the Persian Consul.
8 The Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Company—The Cash Bazaar Meeting—The Stranding of the Natal.
9 Bombay Foxhounds—A Disputed Marriage Right—Indian Sporting Notes—The Native Press.
10 CORRESPONDENCE—Government Arrangements for Epigraphy—Pandemonium at the Bunders—"The Bisney School"—The Gocaldas Tejpal Hospital.
11 A Suggestion for the Post Office—The Old Race Course—The Native Volunteer Question—The New Furlough Rules—Guards on the Bolan Railway—The New Bankruptcy Bill.
12 13 The *State-smen* Libel Case.
14 The G rain Dacoity Case—BENGAL—MADRAS AND SOUTHERN INDIA.
15 LEADING ARTICLES—Indian Bankruptcy Reform—Mr. Barbour on Bi-metallism.
16 LEADING ARTICLE: Duties on Trade in the Native States.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: Political Movements in Bengal—The Garstin Dacoity Case.
18 LEADING ARTICLES: European and Eurasian Colonies in India—The Kattywar Political Agency.
19 The Mandalay Inquiry—The Royal Marriage in Nepal.
20 The Recovery of the Debts of Military Officers—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAUB—BURMAH—OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Bombay Army Orders—Orders by H. E. Commander-in-Chief in India—Bombay Government Orders.
21 Bombay Government Orders—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
22 23 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
24 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR EYES.—Thousands of persons in the mofussil are wearing spectacles quite unsuited to their sight because they cannot consult a first-class oculist-optician. By means of my new sight test (price 2 annas) they can obtain spectacles accurately suited to their requirements without any increase of expense.

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OCULIST-OPTICIAN BY APPOINTMENT TO AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
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MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
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Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
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Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs)	,, 1,500

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The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz:—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 35-0 per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square	,, 38-0 ,, ,,
Boudoir (on three Legs)	,, 70-0 ,, ,,
Tin Lined Case	Rs. 25 Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION, at Bombay or Poona.

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PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelainware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.

THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW
At 18, Marine-street.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CONNOLLY—May 5, at Kaipi, N-W P, the wife of P E Connolly, of a son.

TYERS—At Jubbulpore, the wife of J E Tyers, Mechanical Engineer, Nerpudda Coal and Iron Co, Limited, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BARNETT—WESTROPP—April 30, at St. Ann's Church, Indore, by the Rev Wm Brennan, Chaplain, Chas Ieo Thomas Barnett, eldest son of Edmund Barnett, to Eveline Gertrude Westropp, eldest daughter of Edward George Westropp, and grand daughter of the late George Davencourt Westropp, of Loodiannah.

DEATHS.

DUNLOP—May 9, at Secunderabad, Deccan, Eileen Colquhoun, the beloved and only daughter of C B Dunlop C E, Nizam's State Railways, aged 4 years and 10 months.

KOHLHOFF—May 10, at Purswaikum, Madras, Augustus Samuel, the dearly beloved son of Mr Charles Kohlhoff, aged 4 months and 18 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1886.

THE Bombay Undergraduates' Association will sufficiently justify its existence if it only succeeds in discovering new lines of employment, other than Government service, for its members. In Madras the utterances of a literary Governor, supported though they have been by Viceregal lips elsewhere, have hardly borne conviction to the many that Government service is not the Ultima Thule of existence. The native thinker and reformer of that Presidency, Sir T. Madhava Rao, has now advocated a return to the old lines, but his doctrine will not bring him many disciples. *Ne sutor ultra crepidam* may not be strictly applicable in this connection, but, as there is no hereditary principle involved, the shoemaker's son will not be deterred from improving his position in life. "India for the Indians" strengthens its sentiment by its alliteration, but "Bureaucracy for the Brahmins" or for the Baboos will not find many supporters outside the would-be privileged caste. Improved communications have done much towards the disintegration of village communities, and the sons of the carpenter, potter, and barber no longer follow rigidly in the steps of their fathers. The village schoolmaster has enabled Rama and Bapoo to dispense with the services of the village kulkarni, and it is too late for Brahmins to expect a monopoly of the clerkly office. When the Acting Director of Education recently restricted the number of scholarships to be held by Brahmin boys in the various schools, he was violently assailed by the priestly caste in the guise of Sarvajanik Sabhas who naturally failed to appreciate the situation. Sophistries vainly glossed over the outside of the opposing move ment; but the core throughout was plainly discernible—caste jealousy. Nor does the erewhile Brahminical ascendancy in the three R's afford complete satisfaction. Did not the Trishwa Min, the royal house of Shivaji, through its crass ignorance and incapacity, the offspring thereof, and similarly do not many of the quasi-noble Mahratta families of the Konkan—the Mores, the Shirkes, the Sindés, and the Dalvis curse to-day the chicanery of their Brahmin karkuns, once their servants, now their masters?

Spurning the pretensions of the Brahmins to be the sole recipients of learning, let us consider the aspirations of their antipodes—the Mhars, outcastes, degraded, hardly civilized—as witness the Kallian buffalo tortures—is the Education Department doing its best for them? In a village school, perchance, a stray specimen may be found here and there. The Brahmin teacher resents the duty of teaching him. The fellow-scholars avoid all contact with him, and the outcaste picks up what he can, sitting under the eaves or in the school porch. His presence is regarded as an intrusion, and if he can be got rid of, so much the better. His position is not an edifying spectacle. Now many of these Mhars pay Government rates. They are entitled as ratepayers to an almost free education. Do the educational officers encourage them? The lower grades, including Hindoo inspectors, certainly do not. Rules, irrespective of caste, may be made, but do the Hindoo inspectors insist on their observance? Let the Director of Education see what proportion of Mhar boys attend the village schools; he will find it infinitesimally small. Let us now narrate a simple story. A Mhar from a Konkan village enlisted. A fine strapping fellow, he went through the regimental school. Sobriety, intelligence, and obedience carried him through the ranks, in which he rubbed shoulders with many of his fellow villagers; he became naik, havildar, jemadar successively, and retired as subhedar-major. He had no sons, but two nephews—he wished to have them taught at the village school. His privilege as a ratepayer was denied him; his position as an officer in the Empress' service was ignored. Fellow villagers who had been under him in the regiment spoke of contamination, and the school would not receive his nephews within its portals. Let the Educational Department point the moral.

BABU TARINI PROSAD NEOGY must be much better known on the other side of India than he is here. Here, indeed, we can only guess of him as an Oriental Zadkiel, not less daring than his Western prototype, and for anything that we know, not more reliable. His forecast for the year 1886-87 differs from Zadkiel's in such important respects as that, instead of having to pay for it, those who wish for it can get it for nothing in the columns of an enlightened Bengal journal; that it is very brief; and that the prophet asks us to take his forecast on his own *ipse dixit*, and in entire independence of astrolgical "proofs." When there is to be war he tells us so plainly, without crowding his forecast with information as to the position of Mars in any particular month; when he tells us that consols will decline, he has nothing to say as to the peculiar astrologic conditions under which trouble is to be thus wrought upon fund-holders. This is as it should be. If one has a prophet of one's own, one must believe in him without asking for astrologic proof of his previsions. Zadkiel, we may respectfully inform him, is very much too condescending to his patrons. We prefer the Babu Tarini Prosad Neogy's style—the true prophetic style—which puts a prediction before the world, without proof and without evidence, leaving the world to reject it or to accept it, as its sweet will and peril. Proof, indeed, must be superfluous in many of the fields over which the Bengali seer stretches his vision. Why should it be given, for example, in support of such a prophecy as that during the current year "a criminal prosecution will be instituted against a celebrated newspaper editor?" As a matter of fact—and this shows that Babu Tarini is one of those safe prophets who won't prophesy "unless they know"—a criminal prosecution has already been instituted against a celebrated newspaper editor. The pity and the wonder is, that the Babu was not able to say what the verdict would be. Again; the caution of this far-seeing Babu finds illustration in his confident assertion that in the course of the year there will be a depression of trade in India. Some unhappy people, who lay no claim to prophetic gifts, confidently say that there will never be anything else. But when you call in a prophet it is as well to stand by him, and so we must accept the prophecy in the terms in which the Babu has uttered it. Lastly,—if we are not over accumulating proofs of the Babu's exact knowledge of what is going to happen—who will question the probabilities of his forecasts that "diseases will be common in October and November," or that during the year there will come before the High Court of Calcutta a case of great interest? Diseases always are common somewhere in India in October and November, and cases of great interest—to somebody—are constantly coming before the High Courts in Calcutta and elsewhere, and he is a safe prophet who has thus made sure of the events of the months that are to come. We cannot follow the Babu in his anticipations of the agriculture of the year, nor can we do otherwise than accept humbly and without question his assurance that there will be earthquakes. We cannot prove that crops won't be bad—except by turning to garbled and unreliable Government reports that they will be good—and we cannot prove that there won't be earthquakes, so we should have poor chance of success in any attempt to upset his prophecies. And on the whole his political forecast need not disturb us much. That "the Sikhs of the Punjab will manifest signs of discontent" is only what may be called a piece of consequential prevision. The Babu, like the rest of us, has heard all about the Maharaj

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, MAY 13.

It is expected that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught will not leave England for India to take up his command before the end of September.

SOCIALISM IN AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 12.

The state of affairs in America is becoming quieter, and the eight hours movement is collapsing.

Herr Most, the Socialist, who was tried some time ago in London for seditious writing, has been arrested in New York in connection with the late riots at Chicago.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

ATHENS, MAY 12.

M. Papamichalopoulos having declined to form a new Cabinet provisionally with a view to summoning the Chamber of Deputies, the King has summoned M. Valvis, who has succeeded in forming a new Cabinet.

AN APPOINTMENT IN THE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY, 13.

Colonel Clifford, now on leave in Europe, has been offered Colonel Low's appointment. He belongs to the Transport Department.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 12.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Lombardy, with the outward English mails of the 30th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 7 a. m. to-day; and the s. s. Nepaul, for Colombo and Calcutta, at 4 p. m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this afternoon.

PORT SAID, MAY 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Nuddea, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday afternoon.

ZANZIBAR, MAY 13.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. Nyanza left Zanzibar for Bombay direct to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 12.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	.....	71
4½ "	.....	73⅛
3 " Consols for account	.....	101⅛
3½ " Sterling loan	.....	101⅛
4½ " French Rentes	.....	109½
Bar Silver	.....	45⅛

Arrivals—Turquois and Regulus.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, May 12.

10 p.m. ... 82·8

THURSDAY, May 12.

6 a.m.	81·5
10 a.m.	86·8
2 p.m.	89·0
4 p.m.	88·1

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday, a letter from the Government was submitted, asking the Corporation to appoint some one in medical charge of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital in place of Dr. H. V. Carter, who was about to relieve Dr. Cook at the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. The chairman observed that under the Municipal Act, as it now stood, the Corporation had no power to make such an appointment, and accordingly it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, that pending the final transfer of the hospital to the Municipality, and the necessary alterations in the Act, the Corporation could not appoint a *locum tenens* for Dr. Carter at the head of the Goculdas Hospital. Another resolution was also passed, accepting the responsibility of the management of the hospital, as soon as changes were made in the Acts enabling the Corporation to undertake the entire control of the institution.

Deputy-Surgeon H. R. L. McDougall, M.D., has retired from the service on a pension of £500 per annum. His first civil appointment was to be that of Rajkot (Oct. 23 1878,); prior to which he was placed in charge of the civil medical duties of the station from January 24 to May 7 in addition to his regimental duties, and also acted as Surgeon from 8th May 1877 to Oct. 1878. He was then Superintendent of Vaccination, Western Deccan Circle, from Oct. 16 to Nov. 26, 1882. He was appointed Brigade-Surgeon on May 1, 1883. A few months later he was appointed Superintendent of Matheran.

Surgeon-Major Andrew Barry, M.D., has been appointed Superintendent of Matheran in succession to Brigade-Surgeon McDougall.

Brigade-Surgeon H. V. Carter has been appointed to act as First Physician, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, during the absence of Deputy Surgeon-General H. Cook.

The following medical appointments have been made in Sind:—Surgeon A. W. F. Street to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, during the absence of Surgeon J. Parker; Surgeon H. P. Dimmock to act as Civil Surgeon, Sukkur, during the absence of Surgeon-Major M. L. Bartholomeusz; and Assistant Surgeon Muncherjee Sorabjee Postwala, to act as Civil Surgeon, Shikarpore, during the absence of Surgeon J. C. H. Peacocke.

Surgeon-Major A. F. Preston, M B., has been appointed to perform the medical duties of the Lawrence School and Civil Establishment at Mount Abu; and Assistant Surgeon N. H. Sukhia to act as Civil Surgeon, Rutnagherry, during the absence of Surgeon H. McCalman.

Mr. J. A. Mac Iver, Assistant Superintendent, Rutnagherry Revenue Survey, has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr. E. Lawrence, C.S., Forest Settlement Officer, Thana, has been allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels through the Indian Post Office, to the Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands *via* the United Kingdom. The rate of postage will be one rupee per pound, and the limit of weight will be seven pounds.

Mr. G. O. W. Dunn has been appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Nasik, on being relieved by Mr. W. H. Le Quesne.

The Commands in Upper Burma are now as follows:—General White in Chief Command; Brigadier-General Griffiths, Madras, Commanding the Bhamo district; Brigadier-General Anderson, Bombay, Commanding Mandalay District; and Brigadier-General Low, Bengal, Commanding the Yemethen District. Each Presidency Staff Corps is thus represented on the Brigade Staff.

Many of our readers, we are sure, will have read with interest the announcement that Messrs. Cook and Son, the Tourist Agents, have arranged for another moonlight excursion on Saturday, while at the same time regretting that it will be the last of the season. These trips have been so popular that many would have been glad if they could have been made oftener. Messrs. Cook and Son, however, have had to consider the exigencies of time and tide, which wait for no man; and have now to face the fact of the approach of the monsoon. It is to be hoped that after the rains Messrs. Cook and Son will be able to arrange for weekly or fortnightly excursions, which must be regarded as a boon by many who are shut up in their offices during the day.

The Finance Committee have, it is stated, been asked to consider the expediency and economy of locating permanently at Calcutta or Simla the headquarters offices of the Imperial Public Departments. According to an up-country paper "there has been a rumour at Simla that it is already decided to locate the Post Office and Telegraph head-quarters at the summer capital, but this statement is premature. The heads of departments have not yet been consulted even on the subject, and certainly no decision will be formulated without such consultation, as opinions on the point are by no means likely to be unanimous."

The following is the official summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the week ending May 11:—"Rain in parts of Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Dharwar, Belgaum and Kanara. Preparations for sowing of kharif crops in progress in most districts. Fever in parts of eight, and cattle-disease and small-pox in parts of ten districts."

It is understood that the Zemindar of Bodinayakanur intends to file a suit against the Government for false imprisonment at Madura, for defamation of character, and for pecuniary loss sustained by him, in connection with the Garstin dacoity case, and that he will claim three lakhs as damages.

A notification in the *Government Gazette* states that the Queen's Birthday will be kept on Monday, May 24.

Government have drafted a number of special rules to regulate the conveyance, shipping, and discharging of gunpowder and other explosives in the port of Bombay. No vessels with gunpowder on board, unless in small quantities, should come nearer to the shipping or the town than Middle Ground Battery, and a red flag must be kept hoisted at the masthead until the powder has been discharged.

The balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency banks and their branches on the 30th of April, amounted to Rs. 11,60,42,000. At the same date in the two proceeding years, the corresponding sums held were Rs. 11,44,50,000 and Rs. 10,51,06,000, respectively.

This is a very bad year for the Executive officers of Bengal. The year is far advanced, and yet there are no fewer than four *pucca* Joint Magistrates (Messrs. Manisty, Savage, Phillips, and Lee) without Acting Magistracies. In ordinary years, not only all Joint-Magistrates but even some of the Acting Joint-Magistrates get such officiating appointments. Some years ago there was a talk of creating four new districts, but the matter seems to have been allowed to drop. "The Government," says the *Englishman*, "may have had good reasons for abandoning the idea, but it is not improbable that the proposal has been pushed aside by more important business, and it may be pointed out that a good deal more than the needs of the service would be consulted by its being revived."

The Council of the Indian United Service Institution have chosen as the subject of their Gold Medal Essay this year, "The Formation of a Railway Service Corps from the Staff of the North-Western Railway."

The next meeting of the Legislative Council will be held on the 20th instant instead of on the 13th.

The Tom Thumb of Burma has been brought down from Upper Burma and is now being exhibited at Rangoon. His name is Moung Oung Myin, and he was born in the district of Peegee in Upper Burmah. He is twenty-five years of age, three feet two inches in height, and weighs a hundred and ten pounds. During the reign of the late King, Moung Ouug Myin was a *phoongyee*, but on Theebaw's deportation he doffed the yellow robes.

The Indian Tea Association estimates the crop of 1886 at 75,941,274 lbs., as against 69,735,458 lbs. last year. The Assam crop is set down at 22,908,180 lbs., and that of Cachar and Sylhet at 22,908,180 lbs.

Captain Fukushima, who has been deputed by the Japanese Government to study the military institutions of India, was recently entertained at a banquet at the Town Hall, Sydney. The Mayor proposed the health of Captain Fukushima and in graceful terms expressed the pleasure he felt in meeting him as the representative of a nation which he thought destined to become the England of Asia, and between which and Australia he hoped friendly relations would always exist. Captain Fukushima responded in Japanese, which was repeated in English by an interpreter. His remarks were expressive of his thanks for the manner in which he and his officers and men had been received by the citizens.

A small shikar party in the Purneah District has, according to the *Englishman*, just been brought to a most successful close, the bag taken being as follows:—Tigers 2, buffaloes 12, pigs 93, deer 156, besides smaller game, such as hare, duck, quail, &c. On the final day, six guns killed fifty deer and twenty pigs. When it is stated that the female of no sort of game, barring tigers, was fired at, the number of animals that were seen can easily be imagined. Five tigers in all were put up, and of these two, a fine male, ten feet one inch, and a female just over nine feet, were killed, while another and much larger male escaped, badly wounded. He got away in the thick cover in which he was found. Among the buffaloes some good horned bulls were killed, one of which showed fight He was stalked on foot and wounded, but had to be killed off an elephant.

In a special article in the *Sportsman* on the prospects of the cricketing season of 1886, the writer refers as follows to the visit of the Parsees:—

"In comparison to the visit of the Colonists the tour of the Parsees will, I am afraid, be considerably discounted, and it is therefore a great pity that the trip did not stand over till the season of 1887, when it would have received undivided attention. As, however, the Indian natives do not fly at very high game, there will doubtless be room for both, their contests for the most part being against the various 'club and grounds,' and confined to a couple of days. Opening at Lord's on the 27th instant, a tour, consisting of nearly thirty matches, has been arranged, in the course of which almost every cricket centre of England will be visited. If, as it is said, their bowling is underhand, they will come in for severe punishment in certain quarters, but, may be, Henderson, who has gone out to Bombay for the purpose of 'coaching' the team, will have effected a considerable improvement in their power over the ball.

In accordance with the recommendation of the New South Wales Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, the sum of £3,000 was placed at disposal for the purchase of silver in ingots. Silver has been procured from Sunny Corner and Silverton by the Department of Mines; but as it is in the form of very large ingots, Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, Principal Geological Surveyor, who is also clairman of the mining committee under the commission, is having the ingots cut up and re-cast into smaller ones at the Sydney Mint, in order that they may be of suitable shape and size for arrangement in the form of a pyramidal trophy, to be shown under glass in the New South Wales Court of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

A Ceylon correspondent writes:—"As far as I can learn, the Oriental Bank Estates Company has become a reality, and will commence to proceed to the purchase of the estates as soon as the liquidator receives power to sell them. As regards those of the properties in Ceylon which remain in the hands of the Bank, there is little doubt that they can be worked at a profit; but it is the sugar estates in the Mauritius that constitute an element of doubt and uncertainty. In the case of the Ceylon Company, Limited, it was the same thing: coffee in Ceylon did not ruin the Company, but the sugar properties of Mauritius did so. If the Estates Company could keep the two accounts separately, it would be very advantageous to Ceylon credit."

The advancement-of-woman movement has not been long in penetrating to the Far East. The latest addition to the ranks of the emancipated sisters is the daughter of Kip Sing Yu, a Chinese functionary of some eminence. Kin Ya Mei—for so the talented lady is named—has graduated at the Women's Medical College in New York, after being first in all the classes she attended. Nor is the healing art her only accomplishment; for Miss K. Y. Mei is a linguist of no mean account, speaking and writing in five distinct languages. It is to be feared, however, that her newly-won honour will hardly be of much use to her. The Chinese are progressing rapidly; but it takes a good deal of progress to reconcile a people to even the idea of a lady doctor. She will hardly be able to practise in her own country; and as yet nothing has been heard of any demand for Chinese physicians in the United States.

The American managers will not get the better of the firm of Gilbert and Sullivan this time. Hitherto all the efforts of this famous house to prevent piracy of their operas, on the other side of the Atlantic, have been unavailing. The new comic opera, however, dealing with Egypt and the question of annexation, is to be "protected" in an entirely novel way. A portion of the libretto is to be written by an American gentleman on a sketch said to have been already forwarded to him by Mr. Gilbert. Great care will be taken to keep secret which part of the libretto this is, and thus the pirates will be afraid to steal. When they do produce their own versions they will be sued, not on the whole of the American part, but on as small a part of it as possible, so that their conviction will not make things easier for other pirates. The idea is ingenious; though it is humiliating to think that such elaborate self-protection should be necessary.

The Simla branch of the Indian Silver Association intends to open its proceedings by a public meeting, at which a lecture will be delivered by Mr. Molesworth. The formation of the Calcutta branch of the Association is delayed by the illness of Mr. Carlisle, who had undertaken the preliminary work.

A good story of Archbishop Trench is told in *Macmillan's Magazine*:—Canon Cureton was to preach in his regular rotation at Westminster Abbey on a certain saint's day. In those days the boys of Westminster School used to attend service on holy days, after which there was a holiday. Mr. Cureton was looking over his sermon at breakfast time, when his son accosted him with much anxiety of manner, "Father, is yours a long sermon to-day? "No, Jemmy, not very." "But *how* long? Please tell me." "Well, about twenty minutes, I should say, Jemmy. Why are you so anxious?" "Because, father, the boys say they will thrash me infernally if you are more than half an hour!" In the course of the morning Cureton met Dean Trench and told him. "Dear, dear," responded Trench, with his usual sad, far-off look, "what a pity Wordsworth has no sons in the school." Old worshippers at the Abbey will remember how merciless good Canon Wordsworth was. We never, says the story-teller, got off under an hour, sometimes an hour and a half.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant A. Mackenzie has resigned his commission in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps.

The services of Major J. M. Hunter and Major J. Humfrey have been placed at the disposal of the Junaghad State in Kattywar.

Surgeon A. Milne, M.B., has been appointed to act as Professor of Chemistry and of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology, Grant Medical College, during the absence of Surgeon-Major I. B. Lyon.

The following officers have been granted leave to Europe:—Col J. G. Watts, S.C., Commandant, 19th Regiment Bombay Infantry, one year and eight days; Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Nutt, S.C., Second Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar (acting First Assistant in Jhalavad); Deputy Surgeon-General H. Cook, I.M.D., 1st Physician, Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy Hospital, and Major M. W. Stevens, Second-in-Command, 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

Lieutenant Ernest George Rule Wilkins, 2nd Middlesex Regiment, and Lieutenant Henry Sheridan Melliss, 1st Worcestershire Regiment, have been appointed probationers for the Bombay Staff Corps.

JUVENILES IN COMIC OPERA.

It is recorded to the eternal shame of Portsmouth, on the authority of Ninnetta Crummles, that on the occasion of a benefit of the "infant phenomenon," when she repeated three of her popular characters, and also appeared in her original creation as the Fairy Porcupine, its people permitted this prodigy to play to a house of no more than four pounds twelve, two pounds of which was "trust," and that on other nights her whole admiring audience was summed up in five people and a baby in the pit with a couple of boys in the gallery. To judge from the appearance of the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday evening there cannot be charged against Bombay a similar want of appreciation for juvenile talent as developed behind the foot-lights. To be sure, the presentation of a play wherein the whole burden of the acting is sustained by actors and actresses in their teens, is a considerable advance on the ballet interlude of the Maiden and the Savage, in which Miss Ninetta Crummles was wont to rouse beholders to ecstacy. Although we believe that Mr. Stanley's company owes its origin to the "Pinafore" craze, and was specially organised to take Mr. Gilbert's nautical opera to the antipodes, its repertory has since been greatly extended. It now includes some half-dozen of the most popular comic operas of recent years, and "Les Cloches de Corneville," in which they made their first appearance in India, was played with a complete success that guarantees a high standard of efficiency for their future representations. The Gaiety audience would have been regarded as unusual at any time, but with the thermometer above eighty, it was nothing less than phenomenal to find every part of the building alike crowded. Under circumstances, therefore, when enthusiasm meant a painful exertion, it speaks volumes for Mr. Stanley's company that from the outset the audience forgot its languor and roused to admiration, was as ready and hearty in its applause as if the temperature were a matter of no moment. In this unique performance, the cast may well be given in full:—

Henry (Marquis de Corneville)	Miss Dolly Childs.
Christophe	Miss L. Booth.
The Baillie	Master C. Favarger.
Gobo	Miss Dolly Inman.
Gaspard (a Miser)	Master R. Stephenson
Grenichieu	Miss F. Stanley.
Serpolette (a Foundling)	Miss Amy Childs.
Germaine	Miss L. Schlerika.
Manette	Miss N. de Lorme.
Jeanne	Miss C. Stanley.

Among the principals it will be seen that the Baillie and the Miser are the only representatives of the sterner sex, but in the chorus the girls were in the minority. Men servants, coachmen and sailors of all sizes perambulated the stage, and the easy confidence and stage swagger of these youthful choristers as they perambulated the boards made one of the most amusing features in the opera Success was assured with the entry of Miss Amy Childs, whose singing and acting at once indicated the character of the performance. No more charming impersonation has been seen on the Bombay stage for some years than the Serpolette of this young lady. Miss Amy Childs possesses a voice of peculiar sweetness and considerable compass, which was heard again and again during the evening with enchanting effect in the tuneful melodies with which Planquette has so liberally sprinkled his work. Her first song, "I may be princess," was rendered with a delicious assumption of pride and pertness, and the spectacle of a damsel in shreds and patches, and shod in gaping clogs "a mile too large," aping the affectation of a lady of title was irresistible. Miss Childs was not permitted to proceed until she had repeated this song. In the next scene a second encore was obtained by the archness of her rendering of "Just look at that, and look at this." Miss Childs acceded to a third encore in the final act, where in all the glory of cherry satin, train and feathers, she sang "Normandy pippins" in captivating fashion. Throughout the opera she was besides the animating spirit of the revelry and fun. Less exuberant but full of grace and elegance was the Germaine of Miss Schlerika, always a charming figure in the many pretty groupings. Germaine, like Serpolette, gained instant favour. The manner in which she related the romantic legend of the haunted chateau, with the chiming accompaniment to her song, was one of the most enjoyable things of the opera, and after the encore, her audience would willingly have heard the telling melody over and over again. Miss Dolly Childs played the Marquis de Corneville and in the place of a tenor Miss Stanley was the Grenichieu. Both of these ladies were very successful in the difficult task of filling satisfactorily a male part. Grenichieu, the fisher lover of Germaine, was as brisk and lively a performance as could be desired. The Marquis appeared perfectly at home in doublet and hose, and Miss Dally Childs invested into her part the requisite amount of romance, did her wooing gracefully, and joined very effectively in the concerted music. In the hiring fair scene, the Maypole dance—a prolonged performance—was admirably managed, and the youthful band threaded the mazes of many an intricate figure with unfailing accuracy. The opera was enlivened by the humours of the Baillie (Master Favarger) and his attendant shadow, Gobo (Miss Inman), and in this scene their ingenious foolery provoked roars of laughter. Gaspard, one of the most strikingly dramatic figures in the whole range of comic opera, was played by Master Stevenson, whose portraiture of the old miser was an attempt of which many an older actor might be proud. A powerful performance such as the part admits was not to be expected, but if the Gaspard fell a little short of artistic requirements in the great scene, where the miser falls across his hoarded gold, stricken at one blow in mind and body by the apparitions at whose existence he had mocked, Master Stevenson caught the terrible grimness of the part, and succeeded in depicting with great fidelity the passions of rage, avarice and terror which alternate in the miser's breast. No less happy was the portrayal in the final act of the cunning of the witless old man, a pitiable picture of helpless senility. The tableau in the old chateau, which concludes the second act, was cleverly arranged, and the crowded background lit with torches threw into strong relief the terror-stricken figure of the miser. In the ballet of the Apple Harvest, with which the third act opens, the resources of the company were manifested by the introduction of several clever little dancers. The liveliness of Serpolette's dusky train bearer, however, might well have been restrained, for although this tricksy spirit provoked roars of laughter by his comical antics, they might well have been reserved for a more fitting occasion. We doubt if a livelier entertainment has ever been presented on the Indian stage. Had Mr. Stanley's accomplished company arrived at a more opportune season, no hesitation could be entertained as to their reaping a silver harvest, and even now they need not despair of obtaining substantial patronage. Nothing could be more gratifying than their reception on the opening night, and by this time the praise of these Lilliputian actors will have been spread far and wide. Those who have once seen what the company can do, cannot fail to renew acquaintance with its members as the programme is varied. Such an opportunity will occur this evening, when the *Grand Duchess* will be presented, and during the following week the series of operas will be continued.

POSTAL PEONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I suggest to the Postal authorities, through your columns, to give the peons of that Department a dark blue cotton uniform, similar to that worn by the peons of the Telegraph Department, with facings of a different colour for the sake of distinction?

This would be a far cheaper and above all *cleaner* article than "Bull's wool," and would not necessitate the use of "a long pole with a net at the end."—Yours, &c.,

May 13. W. J. L.

MR. SEYMOUR KEAY AND THE INDIAN DELEGATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have been unable earlier to find time to reply to the letter of Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, dated London, 2nd April, which appeared in recent issues of several newspapers in this country. Prior to its appearance, his brother, Mr. Munmohun Ghose, had published a letter, dated 8th March, by way of reply to my communication of 25th February on the subject of "The Indian Delegates in England." His letter, however, though differing with me regarding certain details of incident, as mirrored on his own recollection, did not seem to me of itself to call for any rejoinder, as it did not even profess to deny the main point of my communication, namely, that the delegates had departed from the programme laid down for their guidance, alike by the Indian Delegates' Committee in London, and by the Indian Associations. That programme was that they should support certain Parliamentary candidates avowedly standing in the interests of India, of whom I was one; and my leading point was that they had departed from the said programme, solely in consequence of their having succumbed to local influences, quite unconnected with their public duty to the Indian people. Now Mr. Munmohun Ghose himself admitted that the delegates absented themselves from my platform, because of the fact that I was one of two rival candidates, the other of whom was Sir William McArthur, a fact which should have been held to be quite outside the range of their consideration, seeing that they were not sent to England to be dumb in the presence of rival candidates, whether Liberal or Conservative. There were rival candidates, Conservative if not Liberal, in the field in every Constituency, and their duty was to support the candidature of certain known friends, irrespective of which party in home politics they belonged to. They did this, and rightly, in the case of Mr. Wilfred Blunt, who stood in the Conservative interest at Camberwell, though his opponent was a Liberal. In justice to Mr. Munmohun Ghose I would add that, apparently fully appreciating my strong desire to recognize generally the good work and intentions of the delegates in England, while pointing out the pitfall of private influence into which they had unfortunately, although most naturally, fallen, he reciprocated to the full the tone of courtesy and restraint in controversy which I had carefully adopted in my communication.

A very different tone runs through Mr. Lalmohun Ghose's letter from London. The substantive statement in my communication regarding that gentleman was that he had himself explained to me verbally, prior to one of the meetings of the "Indian Delegates' Committee," that he had himself declined to appear on my election platform because he was under personal obligations to Mr. Chesson, the paid secretary of the Aboriginees Protection Society, of which Sir William McArthur, my Parliamentary opponent, is a prominent member, and because Mr. Chesson had begged of him, as a personal favor, not to go. My letter proceeded to narrate that, observing at the second meeting of the Delegates' Committee that their leader, Mr. Munmohun Ghose, completely turned round himself as regards the aiding of candidates recommended for support by the Bombay Presidency Association. I had related the above fact publicly in the Committee, and challenged to his face Mr. Chesson, and, as I believed, Mr. Lalmohun Ghose also, as well as the three delegates, to say that the same personal influence had not been exercised on Mr. Lalmohun Ghose's brother, which had been confessedly exercised upon himself. My letter added that no word of reply or disclaimer was spoken by any one of the parties.

Mr. Munmohun Ghose has stated in his letter that he is not sure that his brother, Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, was present at the Committee meeting at which my challenge was made, and Mr. Lalmohun Ghose states that he was not present. I am quite willing to believe that I was mistaken as to his attendance at that particular meeting. But his absence in no wise diminished the significance of my challenge in the Committee. It is confessed that Mr. Chesson himself, the principal in the matter, was present, as also were the three delegates, and the fact that Mr. Chesson sat dumb under such a challenge was conclusive of the whole matter. Mr. Munmohun Ghose explains his own silence in the presence of my challenge (which was, I freely admit, more directly addressed to Mr. Chesson than to him), by stating that he "did not catch it" until Mr. Chesson drew his attention to it, and Mr. Lalmohun Ghose tells us that Mr. Martin Wood did not recollect any such "dramatic incident" as I described. But it is idle to deny the reality and force of the challenge, seeing that Mr. Chesson himself did not pretend to deny it. On the contrary, by Mr. Munmohun Ghose's admission, Mr. Chesson promptly declared to him "that Mr. Keay had made an offensive observation with reference to himself" as having "dissuaded Mr. Lalmohun Ghose from supporting him." Further evidence of the gravity of the challenge made by me will now be given, in relating the real particulars of the subsequent scene in the library of the Club, which Mr. Lalmohun Ghose has most erroneously described.

Mr. Lalmohun Ghose says:—"One evening while many members of the Club were assembled in the library, waiting to learn the results of the latest elections, Mr. Keay entered the room in a state of excitement and accused Mr. Chesson of having prevented the Indian delegates and myself from going to his meetings. Mr. Chesson immediately contradicted him, and called upon me to say if there was any foundation for Mr. Keay's statement. I told Mr. Keay, in the presence of the 50 or 60 gentlemen who were then in the room, that he was entirely mistaken," &c., &c. On this totally erroneous description of the scene in the library he proceeds to accuse me of having, while repeating my accusation in India, "suppressed the fact that he (Mr. Keay) was publicly contradicted by both Mr. Chesson and myself." The true particulars of the scene in the library must now be narrated. On the evening in question I was standing in the crowded library engaged in private conversation with two friends from Edinburgh. Mr. Chesson and Mr. Lalmohun Ghose were standing in a separate group in another part of the room. I may here mention that Mr. Chesson, for the purpose of convenience or economy, uses the National Liberal Club habitually as his office, as it were, and therefore very naturally counted on possessing many more personal acquaintances among any large body of its members assembled in a public room than could I, who frequented that club very seldom. Alleging that he had overheard his name uttered by me in my private conversation with my Scotch friends, Mr. Chesson walked across the floor to me, and in a loud voice accused me of having charged him with having dissuaded Mr. Lalmohun Ghose from attending my meeting. I protested strongly against his attempt thus to force an altercation on me in a public room, to the interruption and annoyance of the mass of members present who, were wholly uninterested in the affair. I added, however, that as he had raised the subject, I would then and there repeat the charge which I had made against him to his face in the committee. I then repeated circumstantially the whole of the charge, whereupon he called forward Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, and the latter, under sheer stress of Mr. Chesson's presence, sheepishly denied the statement which he had before deliberately and clearly made to me, namely, that Mr. Chesson had begged of him as a personal favor not to go to my meeting. I did not pretend to accept such a denial for a moment, as against the voluntary statement previously made to me by the same individual, but, turning to Mr. Chesson, I asked why he had thus attacked me in a public room full of miscellaneous members, *when he had been dumb before the very same accusation when made against him to his face in a committee specially convened in that behalf.* Mr. Chesson replied that he was silent in the committee "because he treated my accusation with contempt," and this reply, of course, elicited from me the obvious rejoinder, viz., "Why did not you continue to exercise the same contempt to-night, instead of attempting to force on me an altercation in presence of a miscellaneous body of members?" I added, however, that, as he had done so, I was sure that I had given him fifteen to his dozen.

The denial by Mr. Lalmohun Ghose of words clearly spoken by himself into my own ears, when such denial was thus forced from him by the presence of Mr. Chesson, to whom he had admitted, and does not now deny, that he was under personal obligations, clearly deserved commiseration rather than belief; and it was entirely in the interests of Mr. Lalmohun Ghose's credit that I "suppressed," as he terms it, all reference to the altercation above described, which was not only quite irrelevant to the point at issue, but which had both begun and ended so ingloriously for him, and so ignominiously for Mr. Chesson.

Even by Mr. Lalmohun Ghose's own present showing, the only difference which exists between us is that, I assert on his own authority that Mr. Chesson *told him* not to go to my meeting, while Mr. Ghose asserts that he stayed away because he *knew without any telling at all*, "that Mr. Chesson would be likely to regard" his going "as an unfriendly act," considering the near relationship existing between Mr. Lalmohun Ghose and the chief of the delegates, considering, moreover, the influence he necessarily exerted over them from his long prior residence in England, and considering their otherwise totally unexplained refusal to appear on my platform, nothing I think could establish more thoroughly the need for my having drawn the attention of the Indian Associations to the facts of this case, than the admission thus made by Mr. Lalmohun Ghose himself.

Those of your readers who took the trouble to peruse my letter of 25th February, must have remarked the care which I took to avoid casting any reflections on the delegates, or even on Mr. Lalmohun Ghose; and it is, I think, a great pity that their leaders' own brother, who is no doubt the only man really at fault from an Indian point of view, should now see fit to attempt to cast the shafts of a pointless sarcasm against one who, considering his grave error, had dealt with him so tenderly.—Yours, &c.,

J. SEYMOUR KEAY.

Hyderabad Deccan, May, 11.

BORROWING BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

As some misconception appears to have prevailed regarding borrowing by the Government of India in the year 1886-87, the following summary of the facts, which has been supplied to us by the Government of India, may be useful:—

The old rule of borrowing for Productive Public Works was 250 lakhs annually. After the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railways had reported in favour of more rapid progress in the construction of railways, the limit of annual borrowing was fixed at 350 lakhs.

In the Financial Statement for 1885-86 it was explained that the balance of the Famine Grant available for the reduction of debt amounting to 68 lakhs, would be taken in reduction of borrowing, and that consequently the amount to be borrowed in 1885-86 would be 350 lakhs *minus* 68 lakhs, or 282 lakhs, the equivalent in sterling of 282 lakhs was, at the exchange of the day, £2,225,000, and this is the sum which it was estimated would be borrowed in England in 1885-86.

The heavy expenditure during 1885-86 on military preparations in India made it necessary for the Secretary of State to reduce his drawings on India, and the deficiency was in part supplied by raising a larger loan than the estimate of £2,225,000.

The loan raised in England in 1885-86 was a 3 per cent. loan for £3,500,000, on which there was a discount charge of £515,000, giving a cash receipt by the Secretary of State of £2,985,000.

Under ordinary circumstances the loan of 1886-87 would have been 350 lakhs, reducible to 275 lakhs by using half the Famine Grant to reduce borrowing.

In view, however, of the large number of famine and frontier railways under construction and of the great importance of completing these railways and the coast and frontier defences within a limited time, the sanction of the Secretary of State was obtained to increasing the borrowing for 1886-87 to 456 lakhs, equivalent at an exchange of 1s. and 6d. per rupee to £3,420,000 sterling. It was also necessary to provide for the repayment of the Indian Transfer Loan (£1,128,800) falling due on the 25th April 1886, and for meeting Eastern Bengal Railway Debentures to the amount of £409,700 falling due on 12th July 1886. The total amount to be raised by borrowing in 1886-87 came therefore to £3,420,000 *plus* £1,128,800 *plus* £409,700=£4,958,500, or in round numbers £5,000,000.

This is approximately the amount which the Secretary of State required to raise in 1886-87, and he has issued notice for 3 per cent. loan for £6,000,000 which, after allowing for discount, will yield about £5,160,000 in cash.

The Indian silver loan of 120 lakhs on account of the Calcutta and Bombay Docks is quite separate, and it will be raised in India as announced in the Financial Statement for 1886-87. There is no reason to suppose that the Government of India or the Secretary of State will depart in any way from the programme announced in the Financial Statement for the current year. A writer, who announced in one of the papers that the Secretary of State would borrow about £10,000,000 sterling in 1886-87, appears to have made the mistake of adding to the proposed £5,000,000 loan of the year no less than £484,250 India 3½ per cent. stock, which may possibly be created during the year in redemption of Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway annuities, if the holder of these annuities should wish to exchange them for stock.

NATIVE PRESS.

VILLAGE SANITATION IN BOMBAY.

We would remind Lord Reay and his consellors that when the question of making head men responsible for the sanitation of villages came up before the Government of Lord Lytton, they decided against the measure on the ground that it would cause irritation among the people. This argument has not lost its weight by lapse of time. To invest village patels with the proposed powers would be to furnish them with unlimited opportunities for extortion, which they will not fail to turn to account. The contemplated legislation would be a terrible engine of oppression in the hands of the police and patels.—*Hindoo Patriot.*

MR. BERNARD.

It is expected that on the occasion of the Queen's birthday the rank of K.C. S.I. will be conferred on Mr. Bernard, and that of C.S.I. on Colonel Sladen. Mr. Bernard fully merits the contemplated honor. We know of no public servants, high or low, who has deserved it more. And yet some writers in the Anglo-Indian Press are constantly insisting on his recall from Burma. We should be heartily glad if he came as our Lieutenant-Governor. But can he be spared from Burma? We see that Colonel Sladen is also to be honored; but he, like General Prendergast, was found to be out of his proper element in the Province. It was at one time said that without Colonel Sladen the administration of Upper Burma would have come to a dead-lock; but he has long left the Province, and yet things are going very much as before, ill or well. What did he do to earn the C.S.I.?—*Indian Mirror.*

LORD DUFFERIN'S POLICY.

Many believe that a critical time has arrived. Who can say that Lord Dufferin will not do that which Lord Lytton did? and who can say that we shall not be able to bear this time what we bore before? When Lord Lytton was on the throne, the Afghan war, the License-tax, and the Gagging Act were introduced. While Lord Ripon ruled there was peace. In a despotic Government the fortune of the people is at the mercy of the ruler. It is not to be expected that the wheel of fortune will bring us joys alone. After Lord Lytton, Lord Ripon came, and this was a gain. A good thing lasts for ever, but evil deeds do not last long. If this be true, the result of Lord Ripon's deeds will be durable, and the misdeeds of Lord Lytton and Lord Dufferin will pass away.—*The Sadharani.*

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN.

It is said that Sir Lepel Griffin will be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It is also said that Lord Dufferin has become apprehensive of the political enthusiasm and earnestness of the Bengalis, and is desirous of appointing anti-native Civilian, in order to check their political enthusiasm. If his Lordship does this, we should not feel apprehensive, but rather be hopeful, of the future improvement without hindrance is no improvement. Let Sir Lepel Griffin be appointed Lieutenant-Governor, and let him oppress us. That oppression will be the foundation of our advancement. The movement which has now been started will not be checked by opposition.—*The Suravi and Pataka.*

This terrible news has stunned Bengal. We have not forgotten the treatment which the Begum of Bhopal received from Sir Lepel Griffin. We have not forgotten the iron hand with which he governed the princes and people of Central India. The Punjabis very well remember the manner in which he governed that province. We very well remember how in several places he displayed his contempt for the Bengalis. There can be no hope for our welfare so long as those Civilians are appointed to the Lieutenant-Governorship. To relieve Bengal of high handedness and oppression, meetings should be held everywhere with an unanimous prayer that the Lieutenant-Governor may be appointed from among pure English statesmen.—*The Sanjibani.*

THE "BLANEY SCHOOL."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me to say in reply to your correspondents on the above subject, that the Committee of the above school have adopted no rule for the exclusion of any Christian child from the school, as will at once be seen by a reference to the rules which you have published.

It is true that the words "other than Roman Catholic" occur in the minutes of the meeting, but these minutes are not confirmed, and are open to correction.

Writing for myself alone, I desire to say that the school has hitherto been free to *all* Christian children. They have all been admitted by myself, and the only inquiry I considered it necessary to make was as to the helplessness and destitution of the child. All poor children are alike my friends. Any one wishing to be satisfied on this point may do so by visiting the school which is still in my bungalow and in my charge, and there making inquiry.

being meanwhile continued. Subject to the adoption of these proposals, I understand that the Corporation are prepared to defray all the expenses of the Hospital.

5. Previously to the introduction of new arrangements on the proposed basis, I presume that changes must be made in the existing law, and I think that provision should be made for rules to be approved by Government as in the case of other Municipal Bye-laws, which would regulate the general principles to be observed in the management of the institution.—I have, &c.,

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT:
Bombay Castle, 3rd April 1886.

Letter from the Under-Secretary to Government, General Department, to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 3,200, dated 22nd August 1885:—

"I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to request that you will be good enough, after consulting the Municipal Corporation, to favour Government with the views of that body as to the future system of management of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital in the event of the institution being handed over to the Bombay Municipality."

Memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 7,853, dated 16th September 1885—Forwarding with reference to Government letter, No. 3,200, dated 22nd August last, copy of the following resolution of the Corporation, dated 11th September 1885:—

"That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to consider and report within a month on the Commissioner's letter, No. 7,136, dated 28th August 1885, as to the future system of management of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital:—The Chairman, Dr. Cook, Dr. Peterson, the Honourable Mr. Kashinath T. Telang, Dr. Eavasjee Hormasjee, Dr. Waters, Dr. R. N. Khory, Mr. Grattan Geary. That the Corporation thinks it desirable pending the results of its deliberations and further negotiations with Government to extend the grant-in-aid of the hospital for another period of three months, and sanction is hereby given to the expenditure of Rs. 9,000 accordingly for the maintenance charges of the institution from 1st October to 31st December next."

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 16,297, dated 15th March 1886—Forwarding with reference to Government letter No. 3,200, dated 22nd August last, copy of a report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to advise as to the future system of management of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital in the event of that institution being handed over to the Bombay Municipality, as also a copy of the resolution passed by the Corporation on the Committee's report; and communicating his observations on the subject.

RESOLUTION.—By the terms of the bequest of Mr. Goculdas Tejpal, Government cannot divest itself of all liability for the management of the hospital named after him, and must therefore maintain its right to some voice in the management. The Governor in Council does not doubt that the Corporation will recognize this fact. As however the Corporation objects to the appointment of Government nominees *ab extra*, Government will be willing to concede this point, and will therefore only stipulate that a certain proportion of the members of the proposed Committee should be taken from the members of the Corporation nominated by Government. One-fourth of the Committee should be so selected, and one at least of the Government nominees so selected should be a medical man. 2.—The proposals contained in paragraphs 2 at 5 of the report signed by Messrs. Phirozsha Mehta, Telang and Khory, are accepted. 3.—It should further be stipulated, that the salaries of the present medical staff should not be reduced while they continue in their present appointments, and that the services of these officers should not be dispensed with, without eight months' notice, to enable Government to provide for them elsewhere. On these conditions the charge of the hospital may be transferred to the Corporation, but it must be clearly understood that the Corporation is henceforth to bear all the expenses, without any claim to see off any portion of them against the Police charges.

JOHN NUGENT,
Secretary to Government.

The chairman said that since the publication of the agenda paper he had received the following letter from the Under-Secretary to Government with reference to the appointment of a chief medical officer to the Goculdas Tejpal in place of Dr. Carter:—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 8th May 1886.

To the Chairman, Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor in Council proposes to appoint Brigade-Surgeon H. V. Carter, M.D., Surgeon, Goculdas Tejpal Native General Hospital, to act as Principal, Grant Medical College and First Physician, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, during the absence on forlough for six months, of Deputy Surgeon Gneral H. Cook, M. D., F.R.C.P., F.G.S., F.M.S., and to request that you will be good enough inform the Municipal Corporation with the least possible delay, of the intended transfer of Dr. Carter with a view to enable that body to take such steps as it may think necessary to secure a *locum tenus* in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.—I have, &c.,

J. OMMANEY,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

The chairman observed that under the Act, as it was now constituted, it was not within the power of the Corporation to make any appointments to the Goculdas Hospital.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee moved that the Government be respectfully informed that the Corporation would accept the entire responsibility of the management of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, upon the terms embodied in Governmeat Resolution, dated 3rd April 1886, so soon as such amendments were made in the Municipal Acts as might be necessary to enable the Corporation to undertake the administration of the hospital.

The proposition was seconded by Dr. DeSouza.

The Municipal Coommissioner said that while forwarding the Government Resolution to the chairman, he had written a letter, in which he had called attention to the fact that some legal changes would be necessary before effect could be given to the wishes of the Corporation with regard to the future management of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

They would remember that a year or two ago, it was proposed that certain educational institutions should be handed over to the Municipality to be under the control of a sort of school board appointed by the Corporation. Just as the negociations were about to be completed, they were broken off because the Government law officers advised them, that as the law now stood, it would be impossible to have a body of management, such as was then proposed. Now, if the transfer of the management of the Goculdas Hospital were made before the necessary change in the law was effected, it would be only a nominal transfer. The management would go on as before, and yet the Corporation would have to pay the whole of the expenses, instead of a portion as they were doing under existing arrangements.

Mr. Bomonjee P. Master moved an amendment, accepting the entire charge of the hospital, provided the Government postponed making over the hospital to the Corporation, till the next Municipal budget was considered by the Town Council.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Kapadia.

Dr. Arnott, in the course of a few observations, pointed out the necessity of providing more hospital accommodation for patients suffering from contagious diseases.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said that after having fought so long with the Government to take over charge of the hospital it would not be in very good taste now to say that they had not sufficient means, and that they would wait till the budget time.

The amendment was lost by an overwhelming majority, and Mr. Dosabhoy's proposition was carried.

Mr. Dosabhoy next proposed that in reply to theletter from the Under-Secretary to Government, dated the 8th instant, the Government be respectfully reminded that pending the final transfer to the Corporation of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and the necessary legislation for enabling them to undertake the management thereof, the Corporation were not empowered to appoint a *locum tenens* for Dr. Carter in the surgeonc y of the Hospital.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee having seconded the motion, it was carried.

THE SCARCITY OF THE WATER SUPPLY.

A letter from the residents of Gogha Street and Cowasjee Patel Street was read praying that their supply of water might be improved.

Col. Merewether moved that the petition be referred to the Municipal Commissioner for disposal.

Mr. Bomanjee P. Master said the letter of the petitioners was dated so far back as March 25, and it would be a poor consolation to them now to hear that their petition was referred to the Commissioner. The subject required prompt attention.

Mr. Kabrajee was in a position to say that for many weeks past serious complaints had been raised in that locality about the scarcity of the water supply.

The proposition of Col. Merewether was eventually carried.

MORE LIGHT.

The next subject for consideration was a petition from one Mr. Narayen Abajee, praying that the gas lamp shifted from the entrance of Para Lane, Parel, might be replaced or another lamp put up in its place.

It was proposed to refer the matter to the Municipal Commissioner for disposal. But after some discussion the following amendment, proposed by the Hon. K. T. Telang, was carried:—That the petitioner be informed that the Corporation had no power to provide gas light for the lane in question.

THE VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT.

The Corporation next proceeded to consider the Government Resolution stating that the Governor General in Council regretted that he did not feel justified in modifying the existing arrangements for the repayment of the Vehar Water Works loan. The consideration of the subject was postponed till the committee was ready with the memorial on the question which they had been asked to prepare.

SIDE DRAINS IN KHETWADY.

Memorandum, dated 15th March 1886, from the Municipal Commissioner, was read, returning complaint from Mr. Dosabhoy Cowasjee Shroff (regarding the paving of the side drain along Khetwady Main Road), and stating that the side drain in Khetwady main road is offensive, as are the side drains in another locality in Khetwady, and indeed elsewhere. These drains are intended for the conveyance of rain water only, whereas most houses discharge sewage into them instead of into the sewers in the middle of the roads which have been provided out of municipal funds for the purpose. Owners of houses can be compelled by the Municipal Commissioner, under Section 174 of the Municipal Acts to make proper connections with these sewers, but there has been a not unnatural reluctance to enforce the provisions of that section, whilst the question of doing all such work (except in the case of new houses) at the expense of the Municipality was under discussion. The Town Council have just sanctioned arrangements by which this work will be undertaken in Khetwady, but apart from the difficulty of procedure under the present law, it is manifestly unfair that residents in one locality should be able to obtain at the public expense that which residents in another locality are liable to be called upon to provide at their own expense.

The Corporation then adjourned.

OVERWORK IN SHOPS.

Sir John Lubbock, M.P., presiding at a meeting of tradesmen and assistants, held at Kensington, in support of the Shop Hours Regulation Bill, which proposes that no young person under 18 years of ago shall be employed in a shop for more than 12 hours a day, said the promoters believed that if they could succeed in carrying the measure it would have a great tendency to shorten the hours of labour in shops generally. They were not without hopes that when public attention was directed to the question they would succeed in getting a larger and more far-reaching measure, and he thought that the result of the evidence taken by the Select Committee, of the letters that had appeared in the nowspapers, and of the great interest attracted to the matter, would be to encourage them with the hope that they might carry the measure even beyond what they ventured originally to anticipate. As far as he was able to ascertain, the smaller shopkeepers were almost to a man—at any rate by a very overwhelming majority—in favour of a general compulsory early closing of shops. He would be very sorry to assist in passing any measure that might be contrary to the interests of the smaller shopkeepers, but he was firmly persuaded that the very reverse was the case in connection with the present bill. The smaller shopkeepers, so far as he had been able to ascertain, thought they might very well close two or three hours earlier in the evening, and would then do as much business as they were doing now. This was not a question of assistants as against the shokeepers. He believed that the shopkeepers were quite as anxious for shorter hours as even the assistants. This was a question in which there must be compulsion on one side or the other. At the present the minority compelled the majority to do that which was unwise and unsuitable in itself. The promoters of the bill would, by the imposition of a small but adequate fine, enable the majority to compel the minority to do that which they believed would be for the good of all,—A resolution praying Parliament to add a clause enacting a compulsory general closing ot 8 p.m. on five days of the week, and 10 p.m. on Saturdays, was carried.

THE PLAGUE OF ARISTORATIC AUTHORSHIP.

The number of aristocratic authoresses in Germany is increasing at such a threatening rate that the *Kolnische Zeitung* raises a vigorous protest against the growing custom of printing and publishing everything written by a titled authoress. The following are a few passages from the article:—

"We appreciate to the full what nobility and the fair sex the latter often both fair and aristocratic-have done for the German literature of the nineteenth century. We intend to throw light upon the strange manner in which aristocratic authoresses are nowadays advertised. The number of novels and romances written by countesses and baronesses has of late years enormously increased. Some of them assume at first a simple male pseudonym, which is, however, removed as soon as possible and then a high-sounding name brought forward. Against this there is nothing to be done. Every German has the right to write as many good or bad novels as it pleases him and of this right full advantages is taken. Nor are we at all implying that all the novels of baronesses or countesses are necessarily worthless; on the contrary, the majority of them are readable enough. As a rule, however, we see in the authoress of rank before she began to write, had read a great many novels, chiefly English, and that she knows more about certain sports and the social life of aristocratic houses than about the most vital questions of human society, approaching which she makes many evident blunders. On the other hand, the lady generally criticises gracefully and points out human weaknesses, especially those of outward appearance, and she displays, sometimes rather too much, her acquaintance with the history of art and literature. The latter is chiefly the case when she has been to Italy on her wedding trip. This does not make the lady novel-writer of to-day into a first-rate authoress, such as Fanny Lewald, Hahn-Hahn Lewald Jungbaus, Hillern, and others, nor does it give them a place by the side of Eliot, Lady Fullerton, and Ouida. To them literature is a pleasing sport, a pastime, which they have adopted because among all their relations and friends they were known as *femines d'esprit*, because they have seen and read much, and because it really is delightful to see oneself in print. And if once Countess X. has published a novel, Baroness Y. is sure to say 'I can do that also.' Let ladies but try earnestly to increase their talents in such a manner that they have a right to stand by the side of literary artists, or let them treat literary pastimes as their friends treat water-colour sketches, fancy work, or music; let them have two hundred copies printed for circulation among their friends and have them handsomely bound, but just as their friends do not send their productions to exhibitions or play before a public, so let the authoresses abstain from treating their graceful amusements as real work."

AN OUTRAGE ON DECENCY.

Seldom have scenes more disgraceful and discreditable to our common humanity been witnessed in an English court of justice than those which have taken place in the Old Bailey during the famous trial which was concluded on Saturday. (April 17) It is an unwholesome and degrading spectacle to see the eagerness with which females of respectable appearance flock to the courts to hear the details of a case the evidence in which is expected to be of a questionable character. It would not be extreme to say that the greater the certainty of abominable details, the more keen becomes the desire to be present. The scathing rebuke administered by Mr. Justice Wills to the women thronging his court was amply justified, not merely on account of their presence, but because in part it is still the subject of negotiations. The complete round trip from Bremerhaven to Shanghai and returned is fixed at 110 days.

Besides the Habsburg, which ultimately goes to the Australian line, the North German Lloyd will run the following vessels on the Asiatic line:—S.S. Oder (3,158 tons) and s.s. Neckar (3,120 tons), 88 first-class cabins, 53 to 57 second-class each; and the three new steamships Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxony (4,000 tons register each). These new boats are now being built at Messrs. Caird's Yards at Stettin, deliverable on August 25, September 25, and October 25 respectively. They will cost 2,400,000 marks (120,000/.) each, and their speed is fixed at 14 knots. The Mediterranean branch line (Trieste, Brindisi, Alexandria) will be run by the s.s. Brunswick (3,079 tons) and Nuremberg (3,116 tons) with a contracted speed of 12 knots.

2. Australian Line.—The first pioneer vessel of this line sails from Bremerhaven on July 14th, touching Antwerp on the following day, Port Said on July 31, and arriving at Suez on August 2nd. Mails and passengers start from Berlin on July 28th for Brindisi, Alexandria, and join the steamer at Suez. Thence the time table is fixed as follows:—Arrive at Aden Aug. 7 (six hours detention), Diego Garcias (Chagos Archipelago) Aug. 15 (twelve hours for coaling). Adelaide Aug. 30 (24 hours), Melbourne, September 2nd (24 hours), Sydney, Sept. 6th. The mail connections with the Australian capitals are thus fixed as follows:—Berlin to Adelaide 31 days, to Melbourne 37 days, to Sydney 38 days (Melbourne, Sydney, by rail 17 hours). It is maintained, therefore, that the German steamers will deliver the Australian mails from Suez at Adelaide at least four to five days ahead of the P. and O. and the Orient Lines' boats. The Messageries Maritimes', which touch at Reunion and Mauritius, would take eleven days longer. The average speed of the German boats is fixed by contract at 11½ knots, but their slowest vessel will be able to run 13, against an average speed of the English steamer of 10½ to 10¾ knots. The following boats have been selected for the Australian line:—The Hohenzollern, Hohenstaufen, Salier, General Werder, and the Habsburg (on the latter's withdrawal from the Asiatic line). These vessels measure from 3,084 to 3,092 tons each.

At Sydney the main line will be joined by the Pacific branch line, which is to be run by the s.s. Lubeck, at a contracted speed of 12 knots. This vessel is to make the round trip from Sydney to the Tonga Islands (two days' detention), thence to Apia in the Samoan Archipelago (seven days,) and returning to Sydney in all in 24 days. The entire duration of the main steamers round-trip from Bremen to Australia and return is fixed at 120 days. Moreover, the North German Lloyd intends to extend the line from Sydney to Brisbane, at the special request of the German residents, in Queensland, now numbering nearly 15,000. The rates for steerage passengers will probably be 20 per cent. below the present ones. All the boats of the German lines are specially fitted out for the voyage in the tropics. The cabins are eight feet high, and the apparatus for ventilation and electric lighting is very complete. The Imperial Government pays an annual mail subsidy of 4,400,000 marks (220,000/.), and the contract with the North German Lloyd runs for 15 years. Its further prolongation is reserved for special agreement.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 46, Farringdon-road, London.

PROFESSOR BLACKIE ON HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

Ex-Professor Blakie has written the following letter to the *Scotsman*:—As a thinking man, more concerned about the investigation of principles than about the administration of affairs, I do not imagine that any practical man, in general circumstances, would consider any word from me worth looking at. But as matters now stand, I suddenly see, to my surprise, that not a few persons of sound administrative intelligence are beginning to think and to speak on the subject of Home Rule exactly as I have been doing within my own soul quietly for many years back. My strong conviction has always been that good government lies in the just balance and wise distribution of metropolitan and provincial functions; and *a fortiori*, where two separate and independent kingdoms such as England and Scotland are united, they will certainly fall short of the ideal of well regulated social machinery, unless to each kingdom be preserved its own separate domain of local administration, distinct from, though in due subordination to the great central authority which controls the movements of the Empire; and in this view it has always appeared to me that the statemen who carried out the union between the two kingdoms at the beginning of the last century made no small mistake in relegating to London much administrative business that would have been gone through more expeditiously, more cheaply, and more intelligently in the capital of the kingdom to which the business belongs. And not only so, but the abstracting of so much local life to and extraneous and a distant centre has a tendency to denationalise the people, to rob them of their characteristic features, and to make them lose their individuality in a mass that has no superiority, but that of mere position and multitude. For these reasons I should gladly see any such change in the management of public affairs as would give more free play to the Scottish element in Scotsmen, and prevent Edinburgh from falling into the unworthy position of a mere pendant of London. But, however, this matter of administration may be arranged, I am constrained to see with great sorrow that from a combination of unhappy influences the people of Scotland are more and more losing their distinctive character, and that men like Sir Walter Scott, and women like the Baroness Nairne, who carry with them a genuine Scotch flavour which recommends them to evrey discerning foreigner, are yearly becoming fewer. Some part of this lamentable change is, no doubt, owing to circumstances over which we have no control: but it is owing principally to the radical defect of our Scottish education, in which the principle of nationality is systematically ignored. And thus it has come to pass, that—to confine myself to one instance—while our race treasures of national music and our musical lyric dialect have been allowed to fall into disuse, every poor girl who aspires to make a respectable figure in a drawing-room is laboriously drilled into the execution of whatever German, French, Italian, or Cockney ariette may be the fashion of the hour. The upshot of this meretricious parade of borrowed charms is in nine cases out of ten a mere dexterity of the throat and tickling of the ear, utterly destitute of the educative virtue which lies in the rich world of healthy human emotion and stirring human story of which our Scottish songs and ballad are the classical expression. The excuses which are invented for this shameful neglect of our native lyrical treasures are not unknown to me; but when weighed in the balance they are found wanting; and when looked at honestly, they resolve into an unseasoned medley of stupidity, ignorance, servility affection, and vulgarity in the masque of refinement. Whether these are strong enough to redeem the rising generation from this lamentable phase of self-disownment, I cannot say. In certain quarters, I fear, the disease is rottenness in the bones, and so past all remedy; but it is the duty equally of piety and philosophy to hope the best; so I may find sympathy in the meantime for a whiff of patriotic inspiration, and a gleam of hopeful promise in the following fourteen lines arising out of the political situaton:—

Well done, old Gladstone! if Home Rule is the cry,
Let it uprise for Scotland! 'tis high time
That we, being made of sterner stuff, should try
Some other way to make our lives sublime,
Than licking England's paws, and making fat
That monstrous London with our best heart's blood;
And spreading out the softly-plaited mat
For Cockney feet in servile flunkeyhood.
Come! let us be our stout old selves again,
As when we stood with Bruce for Scotland's cause;
Walk our own ways, and hold our heads like men
Sing our own songs, and brook our home-grown laws;
Thus shall we beg no boon, and fear no wrong,
In native panoply complete and strong.

POISONING BY CHLOROFORM.

The *Medical Press and Circular*, commenting upon the trial of Mrs. Bartlett, remarks that one of its results, at any rate, will have been to call attention to the facility with which drugs can be obtained, the use of which under any circumstances must be illegitimate on the part of any other than a medical man. The utter inadequacy of the law on the subject of the sale of poisons is unfortunately a matter of public notoriety; but the case with which such potent agents as chlorofrom are shown to be procurable is nevertheless rather startling. Now the uses and modes of employment of this drug have become pretty generally known, and can hardly be anticipated that the future will furnish further datails to supply the present *lapsus* in medico-legal treatises. The difficulty with which its employment could be brought home to the culprit if inhalation only were resorted to cannot but enhance its reputation; and, unless special precautions be taken, there may be a run on this particular lethal weapon, as well for offensive as for defensive purposes. Protection can only really be afforded by an absolute prohibition of the sale of such drugs by druggists, under a penal clause, except to medical men or their recognized representatives.

THE NEW GERMAN STEAMSHIP.

The first vessel of the new Mail Steamship Lines subsidised by the German Government is announced to sail from Bremen on the 30th of June next. The following full particulars about the new lines, which are probably destined to exert an important influence on English trade and shipping will be of interest. There are two separate mail lines—one Eastern Asia, the oth r to Australia. A third line —to Western and South Africa—proposed by the Imperial Government, was rejected by the Reichstag. Both the new lines are the property of the North German Lloyd, of Bremen, with which the Government has awarded the mail subsidies.

1. East Asiatic Line.—The pioneer vessel, sailing from Bremen on June 30, is the Habsburg, built at Hull, 351 feet long, 39 feet broad, 32 feet deep, 3,004 tons register, 1,910 tons net. Her double-cylinder engines indicate 2,300-horse power and speed of 13½ to 14 knots. The vessel contains 70 first-class cabins, 80 secondclass, and 670 steerage-room, according to the American measurement. The Habsburg sails from Bremen, touching at Antwerp, for Port Said and Suez. The Imperials mails and the passengers are timed to start from Berlin on July 14, for Brindisi (50 hours); from Brindisi by the new branch line, Trieste-Alexandria, to Alexandria (72 hours), and thence to Suez by rail (24 hours); arriving at Suez in six days from Berlin.

The Habsburg sails from Suez on July 19 with the following time table:—Leaves Colombo August 2, leaves Singapore August 8, arrives Hong Kong August 13, leaves Hong Kong August 14, arrives Shanghai August 17. This gives 658 hours from Suez to Hong Kong, and 685 hours to Shanghai, including detentions at Aden, Colombo, and Singapore. The entire trip from Berlin to Hong Kong is therefore fixed at 30 to 31 days; to Shanghai, 34 to 35 days. It is maintained that the German mails will therefore reach these ports at least four days quicker than by the present mail lines. The P. and O. Steam Navigation Company's boats under way from London to Shanghai 38 to 39 days; the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes to Shanghai, 39 to 40. Mail and passengers from London and Paris can therefore reach Shanghai four days earlier by the new German line. The average speed of the latter is fixed by the Government contract at 12 knots, while that of the British and French lines is stated to average 10½ knots. At present, however, the Habsburg, Hong Kong the German branch line to Japan (s. s. Stettin newly built by the Vulcan Works, and deliverable on May 25) connect with the main line. The Stettin goes to Kinsin and Mioko, and returns to Hong Kong in time to connect with the main steamship on its return from Shanghai. The proposed continuous passage from Yokohama to Japan (Genoa) is still the subject of negotiations. The complete round trip from Bremerhaven to Shanghai and returned is fixed at 110 days.

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Skin Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Rose Medical Officer of Health, Bloomsbury, writes:—"In Pulmonary Consumption, in Scrofulous Affections, and in the various Diseases of the Skin associated with the strumous taint, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is very efficacious in improving nutrition and tone, restoring plumpness to the fatty tissue and a bright colour to the skin very rapidly. The use of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is quite indispensable in the more obstinate and degenerative orms of Skin Disease."—Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, drugg ists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co 199 High Holborn London

A MARRIAGE MART IN THE CARPATHIANS.

A remarkable custom exists among the Roumanians living in the westerly Carpathians. Every year, at the Feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul, a market is held on the crest of the Gaina, from 5,000 to 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, and here all the marriageable girls of the entire district assemble with their parents in order to be viewed and claimed. Mothers, aunts, grandmothers, and various female friends contribute to the dowry, and this completed it is carried to the market on the Gaina in neatly made trucks, decorated with flowers, and carried by the family's best horses. Cattle, bees, and other household requisites are also added to the dowry. On the Gaina every family which has a marriageable daughter occupies a distinct tent, in which the dowry is exhibited, and in which the bride-viewers are expected. The bachelors, too, are accompanied by parents or relatives, in whose company they inspect the girls who are eligible. The young men bring the best they possess, and each must particularly come with a girdle of gold or silver. After the brides are chosen the public betrothal takes place, being conducted by a hermit who lives in this lonely spot. The mark of betrothal is not a ring, but a beautifully embroidered handkerchief. The betrothal is then complete; but the ceremony must yet be gone through all the same. If a girl goes to the market knowing beforehand that an admirer will be there to claim her, so much the better for her. Still she must take her dowry and occupy her tent and place herself on view like the rest.

THE GOOD ENGLISH BACKSWORD.

Fencing, in its restricted sense of purely thrusting play, always was, and is still, an exotic art in England, and the fact that the most athletic nation never produced a fencer of European note—if we except the Admirable Crichton, but that was a very long time ago—sufficiently shows that it never was really popular among us. One hears of peripatetic masters in sword-and-buckler fight who combined the pursuits of sword-dancers in play and gladiators in earnest at merrymakings and rustic gatherings as early as the ninth century. The last traces of them are found in the sword-dance of the Northcountry, and the so-called "backswording" which was a feature less than half a century ago of such country meetings as the "Scouring of the White Horse," Hungerford Fair, and others. The habits of fencing-masters and their acolytes in the middle ages, their rioting and bullying, the various and unsuccessful efforts of the powers that were to suppress the odious "Schools of Swordmen," as a curious edict of Edward I. calls them, "wherein profligates learn to commit the art of fencing, who thereby embolden to commit unheard-of villanies," would furnish materials for an interesting chapter in the history of social life. But it is especially from the time of the Renascence, when masters of fence, suddenly springing into favour, were chartered as a royally favoured corporation, down to early Georgian days, when pugilism decidedly replaced swordsmanship as a gladiatorial art, that the life of the man "tail of his hands, the good sword-and-buckler man," is a curious study. Henry VIII., who was a devoted *ferrailleur*, instead of persecuting, like his predecessors, those irrepressible swordmen, and considering that they could be turned to useful account, induced the most redoubtable masters to form themselves into a Company, with powers to increase their numbers with suitable and duly tried men, in imitation of the world-famed German Marx Brüder. These were granted the lucrative monopoly of teaching the art of fighting in England. The numerous privileges that the King by-and-by conferred on his "Corporation of Maisters of Defence" very soon enabled it to put down, or absorb, all the more ferocious of independent swashbucklers, thereby imparting to the profession a moderate degree of respectability under the coat granted by royal heralds—*gules, a sword pendant, argent.*

When fencers and their art thus became royally favoured, assaults-at-arms, or "playing for prizes," as it was then termed, became fashionable as well as popular entertainments. Noblemen and gentlemen turned to the fencing-school and its fatigues as a sort of substitute for the tilting-ground, the barrier and the jousts which were then rapidly going out of fashion. As mere amateurs, they often went through the entire curriculum, and "played their prizes" as sturdily as professionals. Royalty itself patronized such performances. Henry VIII. always showed himself particularly well disposed towards the regenerated swordmen, and during his short reign his boyish successor naturally saw fit to imitate the example of his royal father. Mary and her foreign consort, who at one time affected to be much taken with everything English, were likewise great patrons of the noble science. Of this we find proof in that precious Sloanian MS., No. 2330, in the British Museum, which seems to be a register of all the great functions held under the auspices of the corporation between 1540 and 1583. So for Elizabeth, she looked on swordsmen's contests with favour, the favour she was wont to bestow on "that manly and English sport of baiting," and more than once gave substantial as well as flattering proof of her august approbation to a brave and goodlooking performer.

As a gladiatorial display, the "prize" was no doubt less exciting than its direct descendant, the stage-fight of later days. But there is evidence to show that it must have been a brave show of strength and manly grace. Moreover, when we remember the excessive weight of the sixteenth-century sword and the fact that the foils used were, according to the original meaning of the word, merely the usual weapons reduced to points and edge, we must, on the other hand, no other protection was used than a mail-glove and horsehair lining to doublet, trunkhose, and cap, there is little doubt but that the courteous bout must have borne much resemblance to the earnest fight. But it seems that as years rolled by mere displays of skill ceased to satisfy the martial ardour of the masters of fence, and, playing for prize was made a sort of back-door for returning to the old "gladiating" habits. The clause in the original constitution of the Company which made it criminal to send challenges in earnest to any master within the kingdom, *being an Englishman*, began to lapse in oblivion, and it became the fashion among the more "scornful" of that gentry (a very catholic one and encompromising challenges to fight at all manners of weapons in some well-known public place. This habit seems to have been chiefly brought about by the influx of foreign teachers, Italian and Spanish mostly, who came to England, as to a rich but uncultivated field, to teach the brilliant and cunning art of thrust. For the "Italian rapier" soon after Mary's reign rapidly became the only weapon considered fit for a gentleman's side.

It is to be presumed that in the face of the great demand for teachers of the "fine italienated fence" of the Modenese Di Gressi, or of the more solemn and magnificent antics of Carranza's school, the originally absolute monopoly of the Corporation was considerably encroached upon. Certain it is, in any case, that during the latter years of Elizabeth we find several flourishing foreign schools in London and elsewhere, hurriedly appointed, and more like aristocratic clubs than the somewhat shady dens of the unsophisticated native swordsman. All these foreigners, and the outlandish mode of fight they popularized, excited violent hatred and contempt among old-fashioned Maisters of Defence. Deadly encounters, in taverns in the narrow winding streets, in the dark passages of London Bridge, or on the open at Smithfield were ample opportunity of proving whether the good English swashing blow or the uncompromising imbroccata of the foreigner was the more practical. Both schools maintained that the other was imperfect in theory and weak in practice. Your swashbuckler loved a good round fight that might last some time, thought it unmanly to use the point or to hit below the waist, and ridiculed the "bird-spit" and the frog-pricking poniard." Your, espadachin," on the other hand, considered that men fought to get rid of their adversaries, looked upon the restricted and prelusive fight of Englishmen, as child's play, and though the nimble and deadly thrust much more refined than the clangour of sword and buckler. It would be interesting to know what really was the average result of such trials. The Earl of Essex, to whom both Italian and English masters dedicated their works, might have decided the question; but now it is as impossible to arrive at any conclusion as to decide on the merits of two rivals school, after perusing the recriminations of two authors, the Italian and French, in the present day. Be this as it may, the rapier, especially after Elizabeth's arbitrary edict, on sumptuary consideration, had curtailed its length to reasonable extent, was too elegant a weapon to be abandoned by gentlemen; young men would learn its use, and undoubtedly foreigners do know, taught it much more artistically than natives. Sensible of the waning of their popularity, the English masters made it a practice to issue challenges, at first for the sake of the pomp and circumstances thereof, but later on for more directly lucrative purposes. And there we find the first instances of genuine prizefights.

There are good examples of this kind of challenge as well as a typical picture of the contempt and bitter hatred of the professional teacher for a rival and a foreigner, in a delightfully quaint book of fence—the first written by an Englishman—entitled "Paradoxe of Defence, wherein is proved the true ground of fight to be in the ancient short sword . . and the weakness and imperfection of the rapier fight displayed. Together with an admonition to the noble, victorious, valiant, and most brave nation of Englishmen to beware of false teachers . . . etc., by G. Silver. (1599)." This curious opuscule was intended as a corrective to the works and teaching of such men as Vincent Saviolo—the same who boasted of making his pupils pink the rapier fight displayed. Together with an admonition to the noble, victorious, valiant, and most brave nation of Englishmen to beware of false teachers . . . etc., by G. Silver. (1599)." This curious opuscule was intended as a corrective to the works and teaching of such men as Vincent Saviolo—the same who boasted of making his pupils pink their men on any given button of their doublets, thus originating the cant saying, "a very butcher of a silk button"—as Giscomo di Grassi, whose work was "English by J. G, gentleman," and other flourishing Italian or Spanish "Captains of Complements. —*Saturday Review.*

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

The most popular goods for spring dresses are those having in them some suggestions of canvas.

A printed cotton crape in Japanese figures and designs is a novelty. Fans, vines, trellis-work summer-houses and other quaint patterns are shown in blue, black and brown on ecru, white and chamois grounds.

A great deal of red is to be worn, not only in dark cardinal and ruby, which are especial favorites, but also in turkey red and a medium shade of scarlet. Serge dresses of these colors will be seen with black straw or lace hats trimmed with red and black ostrich plumes. These are quite striking, but are designed more especially for coaching and like occasions.

For the coming season many dresses will be made with the entire waist of one sort of goods and the entire skirt of another. Cashmere skirts will be worn with velvet waists, silk waists, and those made of thin materials of all sorts. There are also rich Persian silks that will be made into waists of various shapes and worn with thin white or light-colored skirts of any material.

A novelty in waists is a jersey and silk combination. The jersey cloth is used for yoke and sleeves, while a tight-fitting body of the silk composes the remainder of the waist. It may be made together or separately in guimpe fashion. There may be a round waist or a pointed front and postilion back, according to fancy. Black silk dresses with cardinal silk jersey cloth yokes will be especially stylish for young persons.

Hats are in a great variety of shapes. The high-crowned hat, with brim narrow on one side and wider on the other, and still wider back and front, is among the most popular styles. Another, one of the most stylish of the new shapes, has a high crown and

DUELS AND DUELLING.

A SERIES of interesting articles on the subject of Duels and Duelling is appearing in the *New Castle Chronicle*. The writer says :—

The professional duellist of the last century was often professional gambler ; and in each capacity he was a very dangerous member of society. The gambler of that day was a social snare and curse, the dread of fathers, the abomination of wives and mothers. Hogarth, in his gambling scene in the Rakes Progress, has shown us the kind of place that was his peculiar haunt. He was ever on the watch for victims, and raw country gentlemen, and reckless city men were his special prey. For such he had always ready his cards with pin-marks on the backs, his dice that would never fall even. His practices led him in the end, sometimes, to Tyburn's fatal tree ; but this consummation he regarded—whenever he could bring himself to think of so unpleasant a matter at all—as one of the risks attaching to his business ; and so he dismissed the subject from his thoughts. Time enough for that, when, by way of rebruiting his exhausted finances, he should take his midnight ride to Hounslow or Bagshot. Meanwhile, he pursued his dubious way, playing his appointed part in a cunning game. For he was one of a gang. One of them was the Woodpecker whose business it was to cultivate the society of the novice marked out for plunder, and introduce him to his confederates. Then there was the Eagle, the strong player who knew all the methods of secreting or forcing cards. Those who adopted this *rôle* had flat-faced ring to reflect the cards that were drawn ; or they put their victim before a glass, which reflected his cards to an accomplice. Again, there was the Deluder, who would drop in quite by accident, and stand behind the victims chair as he manipulated his cards. He said nothing, of course ; as an honourable man he would not interfere with any game in progress for the world. All the same, he could button his gloves, which meant ace ; play with his wig—strong in trumps ; touch his solitaire buckle—weak in diamonds. Each of his fingers had its own special meaning assigned to it. Even the apparent spilling of wine had its meaning, and indicated the colour and value of certain otherwise unknown cards. There was too, the Guller—the old Jew miser, who would lend money to the defeated prayer, who, in his excitement, was bent on recovering his losses.'

Now amongst the adventurers who were more than suspected of having played no subordinate part in several of these affrays, was a certain Major Oneby. We make his acquaintance on the 2nd of February, 1725, at which time he was about fifty-one years of age. His record was not of the most reputable kind. Born the son of a successful and respectable lawyer at Barwell, in Leicestershire, he obtained a good education in his youth, and served his clerkship with a man of eminence in his fathers profession. He found the restrictions of the office irksome, and sought to change his way of life. It so happened that Sir Nathan Wright, the lord-keeper, was a near relative of his mother. To him application was made, but Sir Nathan was either unwilling or unable to obtain any better post for the youngster than the humble place of train-bearer. Young Oneby accepted the situation, hoping it would soon prove the stepping-stone to some better berth. In this he was disappointed, and he threw up his appointment in disgust, resolving to join the army abroad. A commission was obtained for him, and off to the Continent he went, where he served under Marlborough in Flanders. "Our army swore terribly in Flanders," as we learn in "Tristram Shandy"; and we may be perfectly sure, from what we know of his subsequent history, that our young officer was in no wise behind any of his neighbours in this respect. His turbulent spirit found congenial opportunities here. He fought in several battles and sieges, and was more than once wounded. He was regarded as a brave and useful officer. But the evil side of his character soon made itself manifest. His quarrelsome and revengeful temper involved him in a duel at Bruges, outside the camp, with an officer of horse who died the next day. For this he was tried by court-martial, but the duel was regarded as having been fairly fought, and he was honourably acquitted. Another duel he fought at Port Royal, in Jamaica, with a Lieutenant Tooley, who died from the wounds he then received eight months afterwards. Oneby was also badly wounded, and when he recovered he was never brought to trial. After twenty years of service, the soldier of fortune became major by seniority in Honeywood's regiment of dragoons ; but the peace of Utrecht came, and Oneby degenerated into a professional gambler, duellist on occasions ; buo the peace of Utrecht came, and Oneby degenerated into a professional gambler, duellist on occasions, and bully at all seasons.

On the aforesaid 2nd of February, this Major Oneby, being such as we now know him, turned into the Castle Tavern in Drury Lane in the company of three gentlemen, named Hawkins, Gower, and Blunt. There they were joined by Mr. Rich, a friend of the three last-named gentlemen. The wine went round merrily. At last a dispute arose between Rich and Blunt as to whether Mills, a celebrated actor of that day, had or had not played the part of Julius Cæsar in Shakspeare's tragedy the other evening. A bet was made on the question, which Blunt lost. Rich and the major wanted a box and dice, but were informed that dice only could be supplied them—there was no box. Rich was indignant about the matter ; but the major was in jest. "No dice-box !" said he. "Well, then, waiter, bring Le pepper-box." Hawkins, not liking how things were taking, said to his friends, "Let us low." He himself, after losing a trifle, would play any more. The major affected to be angry. "Why do you come into company, if you won't do as others do ?" Howkins replied with coolness, "Don't trouble yourself, sir, I will do as I please." Rich, by way of changing the subject, called out carelessly ; "Who owes me three halfcrowns ?" Gower, in jest, replied, "I'll set ye three pieces," and drew out his purse. This made the major, with whom it was very serious business, more angry than before, and called Gower an impertinent puppy. This angered Gower, who answered in a heat, "Sir, I am no puppy to any of ye, and he that calls me a puppy is a puppy himself." The major thereupon threw a bottle of claret at Gower's head. Fortunately it only grazed his wig, and did no hurt. Gower returned the compliment by flinging a wine-glass at the major ; and then both ran for their swords. With great presence of mind, Rich darted between them, and held firmly to the bully, "If you make a lunge, sir, it must be through my body, and, as I am informed, that will be wilful murder." The professional duellists of those days knew well the legal distinction between murder and homicide ; and no one better than Major Oneby. He paused.

Gower now made an effort to restore good fellowship. He laid aside his sword, and, offering his hand, said, "Come, major, let us be reconciled. Words spoken in heat may be forgotten and forgiven." But the major was like a wild beast robbed of its prey. "You lie. I'll have your blood." Then, turning to Hawkins in a fury, "This is all along of you." (We omit the seasoning of oaths.) Hawkins, who seems from the first to have appraised the major at his right value, rejoined : "Why, then, if you have done with him, and will have anything to say to me, I am your man, and will see you out." The disappointed major answered : "No, I have another fellow to deal with first." Then Blunt sought to cast oil on the troubled waters by inviting the whole company to dine with him on the following day. "No" replied the surely major, "I'll dine with none of ye." Said Blunt then ; "Are you angry with me, sir ? Have you anything to say to me ?" "Or me ?" said Hawkins. "Or me" said Rich. He had nothing to say to any of them, and indulged in a kind of sullen soliloquy. This was at three in the morning.

A move was made for home, Hawkins going first, Blunt and Rich next, and Gower last. Then the major broke out : "Hark ye, young gentleman, a word with ye." Gower turned back, and Rich heard the door of the room slammed violently, and its bolt shot ; he heard also the clashing of swords. Rich and Blunt called to the drawer to get the door open ; but the thing could not be done. The three of them then forced open the door, and looked upon a piteous sight. Gower has been disarmed, and was wounded ; the major was watching him as a cat does a mouse. Rich was now wounded slightly by the major, and Blunt dangerously in the stomach. Hawkins, who had been outside looking for a sedan-chair, returned to the tavern. Either another bottle had been broached, or ill-work was a doing. He soon saw how the matter stood. Gower was bleeding and faint ; his intestines were visible, and a second rupture was suspected. Blunt was moaning, and seemed to be dying. Mr. Shaw, a surgeon, who chanced to be in the house at the time, was dressing their wounds. They were then conveyed to their homes in chairs.

Hawkins and Rich, the latter not much the worse, then again left the tavern, followed by the major, who had already been protesting that Gower had flung the first glass, and had also first drawn upon him. Rich paid little heed to this, but said to him gravely, "I am affraid you have killed Mr. Gower." The major made answer, "No, I might have done it if I would, but I have only frightened him. Suppose I had killed him ? I know what to do in these affairs ; for if I had killed him to-night in the heat of passion, I should have had the law on my side ; but if I had done it at any other time, it would have looked like a set meeting, and not a recontre." We have already remarked that the major deemed it necessary to keep himself well acquainted with the law as it affected duellists ; but in this instance he was trying to forget something which Rich remembered, namely, that he himself had begun the quarrel when the friend had declined to play at hazard after the second main. The law presumed that if a considerable interval elapsed between a provocation and a fight, the renewal of the quarrel implied malice, so that if a fatal result ensued, the aggressor was declared a murderer. Rich remembered all this if the major chose to forget it ; so he closed the conversation with the curt word : "I advise you to made off, for fear of the worst. Gower sank and died the same day. Just before the great change came over him, Rich asked if he had received his wound fairly ? With much effort the dying man answered : "I think I did—but—I don't know—what might have happened—if you—had not—come in. We have already seen that Major Oneby was glaring at his fallen antagonist, as cat at mouse, when the door was burst open and can guess pretty well, therefore, what might have happened.

In March of this same year the major was put upon his trial at the Old Bailey for murder. He pleader that he had not first called for the box and dice, and also that Gower had thrown the glass and had drawn fitst. The Court held that the prisoner had undoubtedly given the first provocation, and pointed out that there was no question but that he had killed the deceased. And it ruled that if there had been no reconciliation from the time the bottle was thrown to the time the last thrust was made, the deed was murder. Thus directed, the jury returned a special verdict, whereupon the counsel on both sides drew up their respective points of the evidence for the consideration of the twelve judges. The major, somewhat taken aback, for he had been confident of getting off with a verdict of manslaughter, was remander to Newgate, where he spent nearly a whole year in the best room of the prison, and unironed. He found that the prosecution was not taking any steps to press the case forward wherefore he took heart of grace, and himself moved, by counsel for judgment in the King's Bench. This was in February, 1726. The case was argued accordingly ; but Lord Chief Justice Raymond said the Court would reserve its decision. The major was not over well pleased at this further delay ; but he made the best of it. He stopped and dined at the King's Arms Tavern in the Strand, where he indulged in much boastful and truculent language, after the custom of his kind ; then he went back to Newgate, where he held high revel, toasting the judges, and declaring them to be resolved not to hurt him, as they knew him (save the mark !) to be a man of honour.

One day his cell door opened, and the keeper of the prison entered, followed by a beetle-browed man carrying heavy chains. An order had come that the major should be doubly ironed. What meant this ? Was an escape feared ? Or had the judges sent this order, having at last made up their minds ? The major could not find out. His Dutch courage failed him, and he burst into tears. The man appointed now to keep watch in his room was one John Hooper, whose hard, malign face was his aversion. With some of his favourite oaths, he would say, "What do you bring this fellow here for ? Whenever I look at him, I shall think of hanging." As a matter of fact, Hooper subsequently became the executioner of Newgate, obtaining his promotion (1) "by pure merit, and without bribes," as a contemporary journal records. This man overcame in time the major's dislike, being a mimic, especially of the itinerant Methodists; and a narrator of ribald stories. The suspense was put an end to at last. The judges summoned the major before them, and told him that they unanimously found him guilty of wilful murder. The prisoner asked for mercy, on the ground of his long and faithful services in the army. They told him he must ask for that elsewhere ; at present he was standing in a court of law. Then sentence of death was passed upon him, and the execution fixed for the following 4th of July.

The ruined adventurer appealed to his friends—at least he called them by that name—to intercede for him ; but in vain. He sent a petition to head-quarters ; in vain again. On the 2nd of July he was informed that its prayer had been rejected. On the next day, the Sunday, at eight o'clock in the morning, he requested Hooper to give him a glass of brandy and water. Then he made his will, having nothing to leave but his frayed and wine-stained coat, his tarnished sword, some false dice, and a pack of prepared cards. To the one and only relative of his who had shown some sympathy with him in his trouble, he wrote : "Cousin Jack, give Mr. Ackerman, the turnkey below stairs, half a guinea ; and Jack, who waits in my room, five shillings. The poor devils have had a great deal of trouble with me since I have been here." Then he asked Jack and the other watchers to go outside and be silent, as he wished to compose himself to sleep. At about seven his footman came to rouse him. He answered, as if half-asleep, "Who is that ? Philip ?" They did not disturb the curtains which he had drawn carefully around him. A visitor came in a little later, probably the cousin to whom he had so recently written, and called several times, "Major, major !" No answer. The curtains were drawn back. The unhappy man was dying in coagulated pools of his own blood. Jack Hooper, determined that the hangman should not thus be cheated out of his fees, tore away like one possessed, for little nearest surgeon. All too late—the desperate duellist and gambler had played his last card. He had mended the pen with which he had been writing in the early morning with a penknife. With that weapon he had so gashed himself that he was found to be past all surgery. He was gone. A cheat of years, he had now cheated the common hangman.

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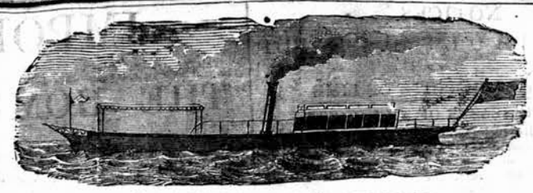

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